BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1823. [NUMBER 1621.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the eleventh day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders. Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of Sept. in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that at 12 o'clock on Monday next the 22d Instant, sundry articles of Presents will be sold by Public Auction at the Civil Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's Account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. BEST.
Civil Paymaster.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
20th September 1823.

NOTICE.

STALLIONS being required for the Hon'ble Company, such as may be tendered will be inspected at the Commissariat Office on Wednesday the 24th instant

E. BAKER,
Commissary Gen.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
18th September 1823.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS in conformity with Article 13 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1815, the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings has been authorized by the Court of Petty Sessions to point out and mark all such Cocoanut and other Trees growing near the Highways, as injure the Roads and endanger the lives of His Majesty's Subjects, in order that the said Trees be cut down and removed by the Owners, and the same having accordingly been so marked, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if within Six Days from the date of this Notification the said Trees shall not have been cut down and removed, the same shall be forthwith cut down and removed by authority of the said Court, under the aforesaid Regulation.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.

ફેનવીક•જાહેર•કરેચજે•શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો• કાએદો 3 પાલીશીનો•તેમાંની•કલમ•તેર મીનાં•ભર•કુકંમથી•કોરટ•પીટીશેશંન•વા લા•રશતા•તથા•છમારતો•તપાશનાર•છજ નેરને•અખતીઆર•આપેઆકિ•જે•જે કોકોજ નાં•નારીઅલીનાં•તથા•બીજાં•મોટાં•જાણ કો•જેકંજ•રશતાનાં•નજીક•હોએ•તેથી•રશ તા•તથા•બાદશાકી•રકઅેત•લોકોને•જલલ થાએકે•તે•કાપવા•શાકુ•નીશાની•કરે•તે પરમાંકિ•એ•છજનેર•તપાશનારે•તે•જાહોડો કુપર•નીશાની•કીદીકે•તે•શાકુ•કુમણાં•ખ ભર•આપીએચજે•એ•છાપીને•જાહેર • કરે આ•પકી•દીન ૬ માં•એ•રીતનાં•નીશાની કીધેલાં•જાહોડો•એનાં•ધણીએ•કાપીને•લ કજવાં•અગર•નકી•લકજશે•તો•કુપર•લખે લા•કાએદાનાં•ભર•કુકમ•કોરટ•પીટીશેશં નાં•કુકમથી•કાપી•લકજશે *

તા• ૧ લી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

કેઘર ચેતોં

કોજીએ ગ્રેડ બીગીકેજનચે કુગસ્ત પકન બીઈકન ગ્રેનપીઇગ બીગીકે જનચા સગ્નર્સ મણીર સગતોવે ૧ ૧૮૧૮ ચા ગ્રકણ ગાયતીન્ન ૨ ગકન ૧૩ પેં ત્યા ઘરકુજગન ગ્રેડ બીગીકેજનપકે યાંછી ઈગરતી ૫ રજતે તપાજણાર ઈંજનેર યાજ ક કેચાર છીજ્ઞ ગઇેંની રજત્યા ગજ ૬ ગડ ૫ ગેંછી ઈંતર જ્ઞાડે ગઇંક જકયાજ ગકજ્ઞાઈ રજેતેજ ૫ રજ ત્યાજ ઊીગજાન ચેત કજકયાજ ત્યા જ્ઞાડાપર તોડાચી નીશાણી ગગ્ન છી ગ્રેજર ત્યા જ્ઞાડાચે ઈન્યાની તી જ્ઞાડે ગ્રકુજ ન્યાંછી ગણી ત્યા જ્ઞા ડાપર બીગીકેજનચે ગકગ્ન પ્રગણ નીશાણીછી ગ્રેડ ગઇે યાન્તપ કે ઘર ચેતો કોજીએ પર ઉછીરેડ જ્ઞા ડેં ઇે છાગ્રકે ચીપજા પાજીજ જા ઘ ચીપજાચે ચંત ગ્રકુજ ન જેજ્યાજ ગ્રેડ બીગીજનચે ગકજેપકજ્ઞ ઉછી કેજ્યા ગ્રકણ્યા ઘરકુજગન ગ્રકુ ન જેતીજ તાગીકે ૧ જકટ્યેંઘર્ જન ૧૮23

Notice is hereby given,

IT appearing that Rule Ordinance a Regulation I of 1818, repealing R Ordinance and Regulation II of 1815, providing for widening the wheels of C Hackeries and other Native conveya has never been regularly enforced; alt

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

શ્રી•સુંબજ્ઞાં•કોરટ•પીટીશેશંનનાં • કુકં મથી•એનો • કલારક • મીશતર•વીલીઅમ• ફેનવીક•જાહેર•કરેચજે•એ•શાકેબોની•ન જરમાંહ્યું•આવીકુકે•જે•શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો•કા એદો ૧ પાલીશીનો•કોશલવાલાઓએ•કર માવેઓ•હતો•તે•મધે•શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો•કાએ દો ૨ પાલીશીનો•રદ•કીધેકે•અને•તેમાં • ગાડાં•તથા•રકેકલા•તથા•બીજાં•એ•ગાંમનાં લોકોનાં•બારકશોનાં•પજડાં•પોલાં • કરવા • શાકુ•કરમાવેઓ•હતો•તે•કાએદો•કોશલવા લાઓએ•તારીખ ૧૮ મી•કેબરવારી ૧૮૧૮ ને•દીને•જાહેર•કીધો•હતો•અને•શ્રી•સુંબજ્ઞ નાં•રીકારડર•કોરતમાં•તારીખ ૧૨ મી•જુ લાજ ૧૮૧૮ ને•દીને•નોધેઓ•હતો•તે•હજી થુધી•ચલ વેઓ•નથી—તે•શાકુ•કુમણાં • કુ ધાડી•જાહેર•ખબર•શરવે•લોકોને•આપીએ ચજે•શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો•કાએદો [illegible] જે•રીતે•પકડો•પલો•કરવો•શાકુ•કરમાવે એ•હતો—તે•રીતે•કુમણાં•તે•લોકોએ•કુપર લખેલાં•બારકશોનાં•પજડાં•પોલાં•કરીને•ચ લાવવાં—અને•તારીખ ૧ લી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને•દીનથી•બરકશોનાં•પજડાં • ઓ છાં•પોલાં•કુશે•અગર•નંબર•વગરે•મોટા•રશ તા•કુપર•બારકશો•મલશે•તો•તેનાં•ધણી•અ ગર•ધણીઓ•પાશે થી•કોરત•પીટીશેશંનનાં• કુકંમથી•એ•તકશીર•બાબત • રુપીઆ ૫૦ થુધી•દંડ•લેશે—અને•તે•મધેથી•જે•રીતે•કો શલવાલાઓએ•પાલીશીનાં•કાએદામાં•કર માવીકુકે•તે•રીતે•જેકોજ•લાવીને•જાહેર•ક રશે•તે•ધણીને•દંડમાંથી•અરધો•ભાગ•મલશે

તા• ૧ લી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

કેઘર ચેતોં

કોજીએ-ઊીઘઈચે ગ્રેડત બીગી જેજનચે કુગસ્તપકન બીગીજેજનચા સગ્નર્ [illegible] ગ્રેનપીઇગ જણીર સગી [illegible] ત્યાંચે ન [illegible] ગ્રકણ ૧ ગ [illegible]

ડેર ગ્રેડતા ગછે ઘર ગેન્ન છેતા યાત્તપ પુન્હા પીઘડેં ગણીર્ ગગી તો જે યા પાઉળીચા ગ્રકણા ૧ જન ૧૮૧૮ ચા યાંત ગણીર્ ગેલેં છે તેં ત્યા ઘરકુજગન ઘર છેન ગ રગણચે ચાગ્રચી સંછી છેતે ય ગવેઘર્ચે તારીકે ૧ જન ૧૮23 ળગ્રંત ઘગર્ ગંઘર્ કજગ્યાજ ૫ ચાગ્રચી સંછી ગન્ની કજગ્યાજ ત્યા ઘરગણચા ઉંની કજગ્ન ઉન્યા પા ણીજ બીગીજેજનચે કુગસ્ત પકજ્ઞ યા કજગ્રધાગ ચંડ રગ્યછે ૬૦ ચેતીજ ધણી ત્યાણીજ જ્યા તીતીને ગ્રેજેજપગ્યાણી પાઉળીચે ગ્રકણ્યાં ત ગ્રસર્દીજે ધછે ત્યા પ્રસણે ગે ગ્રેણી ધણુજ ગણીર્ગડ ત્યાજ ળંડાણીજ કધર્ધાગ ચેતીજ તાગી કે ૧ જકટ્યેંઘર્ જન ૧૮2

KEMPT AND CO.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT A

GODOWN

UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS PEREIRA SOBRINHO & Co.
On THIS DAY, the 20th Inst.,
THE REMAINING LOTS OF
THE LATE
LALLA FUQUERA'S
STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

MADEIRA Wine in Pipe and Bottles, Beer in Hhds and Bottles, Cyder, Perry, French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Sheraz Wines, Agoardente, Tamarind Jelly, Ginger Sweet meats, and a Lot of Empty Bottles.

Bombay, 20th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 22d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A QUANTITY of Bottled Brandy, Madeira, and a small collection of Books, with sundry other articles.

At 12 o'Clock, will be put up a Lot of Arab and Persian Horses, which will be sold to the highest bidders, to close an account.

Bombay, 19th September 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON ACCOUNT
OF
TEZPAIL KHATAO,
On MONDAY next, the 22d Instant,
AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
AT THE
GODOWN
OF
LLELADHER ROWJEE
CLOSE TO THE HOUSE OF CAZEE
GOOLAM HOOSAIN MAHAREY
NEAR MUSJEED BUNDER,
300 ROBBINS
OF
UNBOILED RICE.

FURTHER particulars and the conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

આથી તમોને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે તા. ૨૨ મી આગષ્ટ ના રોજ મારા ભાઈ નાનાભાઈ ના મરણ પછી તેમના મરણ સમયે તેમની પાસે જે કાંઈ રોકડ નાણું તથા ઘરેણાં તથા કપડાં તથા લીલાધર રાવજી ના વહીવટમાં આવેલ તેમાંથી ખરીને (૩૦) શેર મુડી ફાચા એ ખાતાની વેચેલ છે—એ મુડીમાંથી નીચેના ખાતાને રૂપીયે વેચારો *

એની શરતે વેચાતા વરતણ વેચવાની છોડી વેચતી વખતે જાણ કરશે *

તા. ૧૯ મી સપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Burjorjee Framjee & Limjee Dadabhoy,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Sale will recommence at 11 o'Clock on Wednesday the 24th Instant and will comprise the remainder of their assortment of Flowers, Lace Veils, Lace, India Muslin dresses, Books &c.

The assortment of China from Spode and Copland, recently advertised, will be laid out in sets for sale at a future day of which due notice shall be given.

Henshaw's Buildings, 20*th Sept.* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, next,
THE 24TH AND 25TH INST.
SUNDRY SHOP
GOODS,
THE
PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
Messrs. Lugrin & Watson,

FLANNEL, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. and a number of other Articles.

Bombay, 20*th September* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOM
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

ONE Bale of Bengal Cossa,—one Bale of Masulipatam [illegible]—Epaulettes [illegible]

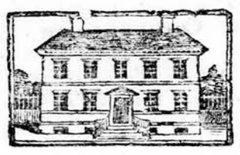
For Freight.
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
GLORIOSO,
Captain J. Paterson.

WILL leave this the latter end of this Month, and will receive Freight for Calcutta, Malabar Coast, Colombo, or Point de Galle.

Apply to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. in Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, September 17*th* 1823.

TO BE LET
AND MAY BE ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY.



TWO HOUSES as Offices, the one being No. 3 Rampart Row, the other No. 5 Bakehouse Lane belonging to the Estate of the late ED. WM. HUNT Esq.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 18*th September* 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
MR. ANDERSON'S
OFFICE,
A
GUIDE
TO THE COMMERCE
OF
BENGAL
For the use of Merchants, Commanders, Officers, Pursers and others resorting to the East Indies.
BY
John Phipps
OF THE
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA.

Bombay, 20*th September* 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."

AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 50 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

A new Tavern & Hotel
BUILT AT PA[illegible]

MANACKJEE [illegible] begs respec[illegible] Gentlemen of this s[illegible]tely set up a new T[illegible] the accommodati[illegible]re-

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
ARGUS NEWSPAPER,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint their numerous Subscribers and the Public, that, in consequence of some unexpected and unlooked for impediments connected with the establishment of a new press, they have been compelled for a *short time* to defer the publication of their Journal. This delay, however, as it has arisen from circumstances purely adventitious, will enable them to commence their labours under more favourable auspices, and with greater advantage to the public, than they would have done had their first Number appeared on the day specified in the Prospectus. They will now be enabled to provide the public with a Journal which they conceive is much wanted, and which they believe will do some good. To the success of their design two things only are necessary—a good plan—and the competent execution of that plan: it's fortune, perhaps, depends principally upon the latter: if poorly conducted, or attempted with inadequate means it *must* fall to the ground:—no patronage however exalted can long uphold what is really contemptible. To put on an artful part to obtain no other than an unjust praise from the undiscerning, is of all endeavours the most reprehensible.

Without descending to any observations which might be deemed offensive upon the character of individual Newspapers, the Proprietors cannot refrain from saying, that the *Indian* Press does not accord with the feelings, nor satisfy the wants and wishes of the most respectable parts of the community. Admirable as many of the Oriental Journals are, from the profound talent and recondite erudition of their Editors, they are much deteriorated, if not degraded, by rendering every article of a literary or critical nature subservient to the purposes of some political faction, or, to the prejudices of some interested feeling: when this is *not* the case they are then as frequently remarkable for a barrenness of subject, poverty of style, and paucity of original contributions. The PROPRIETORS will endeavour to steer clear of these quick sands; they will strive to establish a work of practical utility,—one that shall be distinguished by its honest fairness, its impartial liberality, and its sound and independent spirit—one that shall be entirely unconnected with party, and with the exception of the necessary foreign and domestic intelligence and passing events of the day, exclusively devoted to British & Foreign Literature; scientific information; the Drama; Poesy; and select and original correspondence.

The ARGUS will be printed in 4to, on good paper, and with a NEW TYPE, each number to contain from 12 to 16 pages of letter press in double columns, and forming at the end of the year a handsome and convenient book of reference and amusement.

Terms 10 Rupees per Quarter.

Subscribers' names will be received at MR. ANDERSON'S LIBRARY; there also, communications for the Editor, and Articles of Intelligence (post paid) will be gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen residing at Out Stations can remit the amount of their Subscriptions either through the pay-offices, or accompanying their orders with a reference to a house of Agency for payment.

Bombay, September 2*d* 1823.

TO
Parents & Guardians,
MRS. ANN BOYCE
WIDOW OF THE LATE
MR. C. B. BOYCE.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform them, that she finds herself called upon to use her Industry towards the support of herself and the late Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S three Children, who have no one to look to for protection but herself. She intends to form an Establishment for a limited number of Children of both Sexes, Boys to the Age of 8 years and Girls at any Age. She pledges herself that her best endeavours shall not be wanting to merit the confidence of those who may favor her with it. The greatest attention shall be paid to her Pupils' Health, Comfort, Morals, and Education; she will teach the English Language, Writing, and the first Rules of Arithmetic, and to Young Ladies the usual Needle Work &c. Her terms for Boarding, Washing, and Washing, with the above Branches of Education, will be 35 Rupees per month,—each P[illegible]

the distressed situation in which she has been so very suddenly placed will not fail to recommend her to the continuation of a Public's favor so highly distinguished for their humane and compassionate feelings.

Bombay, 3*d Sept.* 1823.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTOR to the Estate of the late Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON, intending on the 15th of October next to make a Dividend among the Simple Contract Creditors of the deceased, of the balance in his hands belonging to the Estate after paying the Bond debts, requests that all persons who have legal demands on the said Estate will send in the particulars thereof previously to that time made up to 31st July 1822. The EXECUTOR also requests that all persons indebted to the said Estate will forthwith pay the amount of their respective debts.

Bombay, 19*th September* 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE, Motewalla of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has lately purchased of MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE, Wadeah of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, a HOUSE with its Ground situate in Golawaria's Street within the Town Walls close to the House of SORABJEE EDULJEE Paruck; any person or persons having any Claims or demand on the said House, he she or they are to notify the same to W. A. MORGAN Esq or to the said Purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 12th September, 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ ચે

શ્રી ખુબજી નો રેવાશી પારશી શાપુરજી નશરવંજી મોતીવાલા એ ઘણીએ પારશી મંનચરજી ખરશેદજી વાડીયા શ્રી ખુબજી નો રેવાશી ની પાંચથી ઘેડેર એક જમીન શાકે વેચાતુ લીધુ છે—એ ઘેડેર શ્રી ફોતમ ગોલવાડ નો તોફેલામાં છે—એની પડોશમાં દારાબજી અદલજી પારખનુ ઘેડ છે—એ [illegible] પર એક લોક અગર સોફે નો દાવે [illegible] ગર ફેલુ ફોએતે તે ઘણીએ એ જથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આપીને મીરાતર [illegible] ચીએ એ ઘેડેનું ખરીદદારને જાહેર કરે [illegible] તૈયાર પછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તા. ૧૨ મી સપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANDAIROO HORMUZJEE ASPONDEARJEE formerly of Cambay now resident at Bombay, having lately purchased of and from RANEYVOW Widow and Executrix of the last Will & Testament of the late TEJWADDY SHREECRUSTNA ARZOONJEE NATHJEE, deceased, all that Piece or Parcel of Vacant Ground situate within the Town Walls of Bombay on the Bazar Gate Road, formerly called Borah Street; any person or persons having any Claim or demand upon the said Piece of Ground, may notify the same to the said ANDAIROO HORMUZJEE ASPONDEARJEE within fourteen days or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 11th of September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ ચે

એધેમાનુ શેરમનજી અરદેશીર રજા અ શાલ જમણા તાને કુમણે શ્રી ખુબજી નો રેવે એ ઘણીએ મરન રતરવા [illegible] શરીફજી દનો અરજુનજી નાઠજી નો વીલનો વશીએતનામો નો વફીલાટન તથા ઘણીઆણી નોમેરાની વહુ પાશેથી ખા[illegible]

Advertisement.

THE RESIDENT at BUSHIRE having taken Charge of the Effects of the late Captain SOILLIEUX, has after paying the Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages &c. remitted the amount to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

The Estate consists of money and two sealed chests of Plate.

Bombay, 19th September 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD WATSON late a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's Service on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire Registrar of the said Court for the time being, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized hereof; dated this 12th day of September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN RUTHERFORD late of Bombay, Master Mariner and of MELINA his wife, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 19th day of September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of NATHABHOY DAWOODBHOY late of Bombay, Mahomedan Orah, deceased, be granted to TAZBHOY SULTANJEE Nephew and Son-in-law of the said NATHABHOY DAWOODBHOY; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 19th September 1823.

T. W. BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of NASSERWANJEE HOMJEE PATEL, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, hath been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to BHICKUBAI of Bombay, Parsee Woman, the widow, and Executrix named in the said Will; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated this 19th day of September 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

વડોદરા ખબર

ખબર આપીએ છીએ કે અમારા
શ્રી ચુંબકજી નાનાભાઇ નરાણજી રા ૬ ૨૬૨ ના ૨૮
મધેથી નારાયણ પારશી નારાયણ નામે હોમજી
પટેલ શ્રી ચુંબકજીને રેવાશી હુતે તે નાનું વીલ
નુ અખતીઆરનામુ એ નારાયણ ઘરીઆં
ણી નાંખી જીખીભાઇને આપીછે ઇ એ
એ નારાયણે પોતાનાં વીલમાં એ ભાઇનુ નાં
મ લખીછે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકે તે જા
ણે થાએ ત ૧૯ સીપટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

INDIAN EXCHANGES.

TO VERAX.

SIR,

If any anonymous assurance of pleasure derived from your letter in last week's Courier, would induce you to favor the public with additional remarks on the interesting subject of Exchange, or on any other branch of commercial or political science, I should be sorry to lose the information which I believe you are able to give, from failing to afford such encouragement.

In the principal object of your letter I think you are unquestionably right—It is in vain to look for such a rise in the Exchange from this country to Europe, as will give us again 2s. | 6d. for a rupee.—But I doubt whether you are altogether correct in the view which you have given of the causes which formerly kept the rate at that unnatural state of elevation, and it is this part of the subject which I should wish you to consider.

It appears to me that the principle which you have stated as regulating the rate of Exchange is so incontrovertible, that nothing but the use of technical language can make any one for a moment doubt it's accuracy. As soon as it is stated that the rate of Exchange means the proportion of silver which a Merchant will cause to be paid in another country on your account, given for a quantity paid to him on the spot, the subject loses much of it's difficulty, and it becomes evident at once, that if you think his offer disadvantageous, you may try what you can do for yourself by actually transporting the money. It is obvious that the point at which it will begin to be considered whether a remittance should not be made in real money is, when it appears that the difference between what is offered by the Merchant and what you can eventually realize for yourself, is sufficient to make up for the expence and loss of interest which you will have to sustain.

If the Bombay rupee be intrinsically worth 1s | 11d. I dare say you are right in estimating 1s. | 9d. as the lowest depreciation which the Exchange will probably ever arrive at —But perhaps it would be more correct not to attempt to fix a positive minimum, to state the regulating principle only, to recollect that all such arrangements must run upon what will be true as a general rule, and not on every particular occasion of extraordinary circumstances. That you have rightly stated the general rule to which Exchange will at all times have a tendency to approximate, I think can as little be doubted as any principle in political science; and I have as little doubt that it operates equally in creating a maximum as in causing a minimum. This does not perhaps at first sight appear so clear to us, but as soon as we recollect that what would be a very advantageous rate in remitting money to Europe, would be equally disadvantageous in sending it back, and that consequently, persons who had to remit money to India would have the same reason to be dissatisfied with the offer made by the Merchants, as was supposed of the person in India in the other case, and would have the same remedy in their power; we cannot help perceiving the double operation of the principle, that it is in fact a tendency to equilibrium, which of course takes effect in keeping down unnatural elevation, as well as in preventing extravagant depression. To suppose otherwise would be to forget that Bullion can be brought from Europe to India, as well as sent from India to Europe.

You have stated four causes to account jointly for the former rate of Exchange being so much above the natural level. The first which you name is the terms of the Loans of [illegible] here fallen into the error of mistaking the effect for the cause.—I would have you to consider, whether it would not be more reasonable to say, that those Loans were made payable at 2s. | 6d. because that was the current rate of Exchange, than that the rate becomes 2s. | 6d. because they were made so. Had the rate at the the time been powerfully driven to the natural state, I doubt whether the Indian Governments would have wished gratuitously to preserve it's elevation; and if they had been ever so much inclined to do so, I apprehend the current occasioned by other causes would have soon shewn itself by affixing a premium on all bills negotiable at such an advantageous rate.

The second cause which you mention is the trade being then a monopoly. That this should have had any effect I own I find difficulty in believing. It may indeed be granted that a monopoly does not afford so expeditious a correction of any inequality as a free trade; but to suppose that it has a peculiar effect in keeping up the comparative value of silver in India above what it bears in Europe, appears to me to involve the supposition that the India Company could be insensible to the advantage so evident to the private Merchant, of making a remittance in Bullion when it does not answer his purpose to do it in merchandize.

The third cause which you have named is the scarcity of silver at the time in India. As the precious metals are like other things, articles of use, and consequently of trade, on their own account, as well as measures of the value of all other articles, it cannot be denied that they may be at particular times scarce in any particular country. That such may have been the case some years since in India, you may very probably be correct in stating; and to a certain extent, and for a limited period this would doubtless have an effect on the rate of Exchange. But I apprehend that what you advert to as scarcity of silver, was in a great measure a demand for Capital, to which I shall presently direct your attention.

That you are correct in considering the depreciated state of the English currency a cause of the nominally high rate of Exchange, I have no doubt.

I would now beg leave to suggest to you whether advertence to the high rate of Interest formerly paid in this Country would not greatly assist in affording a solution of the problem. The flourishing state of the Indian Trade in those times, together with the loans contracted by the Government for operations of war, caused a demand for Capital which kept the rate of Interest at 8, 10, and 12 per Cent. Now perhaps when a Country connected with another, as India is with England, offers such an allurement to Capital as this, it is impossible for the natural rate of Exchange to be preserved. For purposes of Trade solely, the proper corrective of any temporary or inconsiderable inequality may be sufficient: but when Capital itself is required to be transported, it is easy to conceive that the ordinary methods of supply may be inadequate.

The remedy afforded by the transmission of Bullion may be sufficient to correct such an inequality as is occasionally created by a previous importation or an excess of the productions of another country: but although this source can never altogether lose its efficacy, it may be inadequate to keep pace with the demand which is occasioned by such a state of things, as renders it the interest of every one permanently to keep their Capital in one Country rather than the other.

Having offered these suggestions for your consideration, on the causes of the former high rate of Exchange, I will conclude with giving my reasons for believing that the present tendency the other way will be lasting. There is now no high rate of Interest procurable in India: consequently Capital is at liberty to follow it's natural direction, which, as long as fortunes are acquired in India to be spent in Europe, must be from India to Europe, and not from Europe to India. In addition to this, it may be remarked, that the demand occasioned by the inequality in the consumption of productions will probably long be in favor of England. The number of Europeans residing in this Country, occasions a great consumption of European productions, while the advanced state of the Arts in Europe brings into use also among Natives daily a greater and greater quantity of articles from the same quarter. To compensate for these sources of demand, there can only be the exportation of raw produce from India, and even this resource is impeded in its operation, by the Colonial system of the governing Country.

AMICUS.

Bombay, 15th September 1823.

"ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST FADE"

Although at the first blush every recommendation of a system must appear a puff, and the Professor bear the imputation of presumption & egotism, yet, Mr. Editor, aware of all these slurs and not to mention the countless host of snarlers, unsuccessful empirics, and those with whom incredulity is wisdom, I feel it a paramount duty to the public, as well as an act of justice to myself, to hand [illegible] genious discovery; and the present is a nostrum incalculably beneficial to this settlement and mankind in general. Your readers may from this preface be prepared to draw the erroneous conclusion that I am a Quack, but I disclaim any tittle of the title farther than as I am a Duc., "the very head and front of my offending &c." To those who frequent balls, theatrical amusements and large parties in general, I need not point out the gigantic strides with which society is proceeding to that state which I can only define by the phrase of being asleep with your eyes open.

Now, as from the endowment of intellect and formation of the human body, we were intended for active and social beings; the acquirement of the present modish lethargy must require many trials and suppressions of natural feeling before any proficiency can be acquired in this requisite for, Mrs. Ferment-like, polished society. I, therefore, humbly submit my pretensions to the notice of those who have discernment enough to appreciate their worth and who, upon the axiom that "when in Rome we should do as they do in Rome," must be solicitous to qualify themselves to appear in society.

The Professor has an infallible method by which, in the short space of six lessons all which may be taken in one fortnight, he enables his pupils of whatever age or sex to perform all the ordinary routine of visiting, nodding, smiling, washing their hands with effect, ambling through a Quadrille, or wheeling through the Waltz's giddy maze, while in a profound doze; but anxious to avoid any semblance of an attempt to impose upon a generous public, he admits it will require more than one course to become proficients in the desirable knack of overlooking a disagreeable intimate friend, and genteelly affronting those whom you no longer wish to honor, or are ashamed to acknowledge; but for the performance of what he does profess, incontrovertible proofs can be adduced of his complete success with some of those who have patronized his system—several having received letters and parcels by favor of private conveyance from Europe without being necessitated to notice the same & have [illegible] ed parties and other assem[illegible] a delightful slumber all the [illegible]

Extraordinary talent [illegible] notice and I confidently [illegible] due effect on the mind of [illegible] person. One, who des[illegible] for a natural taste for th[illegible] was enabled to point out [illegible] cle while engaged in a f[illegible] individu[illegible] awake in[illegible] preferen[illegible]

come obnoxious to the follower of my system: a chip of the old block also made an essay which was nearly if not quite as successful as the former. Another during the greater part of the representation of a Play and Farce was immersed in a profound nap though perfectly sensible of all that was passing: the slumber was interrupted by the noise of some one near incautiously clapping his hands in the 4th Act, which in the otherwise peaceful house produced such a vibration that the charm was broken, but this interruption not occurring again, a very tolerable night's repose was secured by each of the parties from this invaluable system. After submitting these instances, it can scarcely be necessary to point out the great advantage it must be of to gentlemen of both Civil and Military functions, whether obliged to sit on a chair for a certain period to listen to the perusal of official documents, or on a horse to witness the evolutions of an assembled soldiery; in short the professor will engage to qualify a pupil of capacity in every and all the branches of sleeping awake in all situations and amid all sounds except that of a Champagne Pop. The professor being prohibited from receiving fees under the denomination of presents (unless the loan of a coach and horses or a necklace to his wife); in the outset merely solicits a subscription to enable him to open a house for the accommodation and practice of his pupils, and trusts it will meet with liberal support according to the ability of the subscribers: writers who have not passed the ordeal, Subalterns and Cadets, all their salary and pay being consumed by House Rent and messing, will be admitted gratis if introduced by a subscriber: but, on promotion the Professor will be found asleep with his eyes open.—Verbum sat.—The Professor knows no better place to recommend for the receipt of Subscriptions than a Literary Society Room.

HEU! VIDENS—VISU.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,

Having sent you sometime back an account of the transit of Mercury over the sun on the 4th Nov. 1822—permit me now to send for insertion the accompaning results from those observations.

		H.	M.	S.
Longitude in time deduced from the	beginning of Egress	4.	51.	21.3
	Central....ditto...	4.	51.	27.8
	Last Contact.....	4.	51.	41.8
	Mean.....	4.	51.	30 3

Or Longitude and, a Scorpic April 27th 1823. 72° 51'. 15" E.

I am
Sir,
Your Obedient
J. A. EDWIN.

COLABAH,
17th *September* 1823.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER

SIR,

In reply to the enquiry made by a correspondent, I have great pleasure in informing him that a Masonic Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England has been received, and that the "Benevolent Lodge" will shortly be opened under the auspices of a distinguished Officer on this Establishment who is therein constituted the Right Worshipful Master.

ABRAC.

September 12th.

CONFIDENTIAL AND FAMILIAR EPISTLE FROM A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Childe Harold has been at the City of Paris,
Heigho!—ndale—de—dee!
He's walked in the Boulevards and Champs Elysees
Seen tragedian Talma, and dined at Very's;
In the diligence been off to Versailles & took *Tea*
Oh! that's what I have, says he!
Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!
Oh! that's what I have says he!

MR. EDITOR

The whole town is in confusion; all Bombay is alive in enquiries after the CHILDE. Counsellors are scratching their heads, and Scotchmen their * * * * *

Beautiful Ladies say that *The Childe* has caused a great *sensation*, and the "rigidly righteous" even, begin to rejoice, and talk of "inward feelings;" the School of reform and "enjoying the moral lesson." I have nothing however to do with sic like folk---let me stick to my lesson: Childe Harold is anxious and determined to be known. The desire of his soul is to be——appreciated. He is resolved, (as Mr. Buckingham's Editor says of the Quarterly Reviever,) to go down to Posterity with a memorable description." Somebody must register him in the book of fame. I am his Man, for I am impartial; and let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that impartiality is a rare thing now-a-days. I [illegible] not his renown. The celebrity he [illegible] cquired, I have no doubt has [illegible]

am one; nevertheless, you may write me down." I will not therefore rob him of his *fair fame*. forbid it Scribling, Pen, Ink, Knife and Sand!

I shall first begin, Mr. Editor, with the play which, as you truly observe, is so made up of imperfections and improbabilities, that with the exception of Tyke, there is nothing of real life in it. The School of Reform is an extravagant abortion of an extravagant pen. It is however, gathered to its fathers, and I shall therefore dismiss it with few words. What indeed, can be said of five acts of unaccountable horrors and foolery, ending in a happy joining of hands almost at the scaffold's foot? Avondale and Tyke both played with great vigour and effect, but neither the former in his ocean of passion and agony of heart, nor the coarse, powerful, and mighty feeling of the latter, could excuse the monstrous exaggerations which broke out in every scene. A Lord and a Yorkshire horse stealer are but sorry company. Poor Shelah, to my mind, was the best sort of body amongst them.---She, good soul, was so full of grief and the "*cratur*" that she gave *evident signs* of a quick and *dilicate* perception of her scenic situation.

But soft! "Methinks We hear valorous deeds' "sentiment and taste, breathing from a sweet swell of European melody."

FIDLER—"Would you a solo or sonata chuse?
"Or bold concerto, or soft Siciliana?
"A la Francese overo in gusto Romano?
"When you command—'tis done as soon as spoke

QUEEN—"A civil fellow—play us the Black Joke' Chrononhotonthologos.

The curtain has risen, and now commences "a well *performed* dialogue between Mrs Nicely and Frederick. They of course, are the *head* personages of the comedy, for the CHILDE next introduces "the other prominent characters," such as Avondale, Tyke, and Ferment with "the same opinion of their great merits," he means, I suppose. that they are not inferior to Mrs Nicely. Of the two former I have said enough, I wish, simply to ask the CHILDE what there is in Avondale to "put him in mind of the" best *comick* actors he ever saw"?

These, it seems, were at Paris. (My Eye, Sir, have you really been at Paris? well! I'm sure, who'd have thought it.) What is there in Tyke to remind him of Talma? Is there no difference between the majestic actisn, the sublime tread, the picturesque stature, the magnificent and noble physiognomy, the grand and tumultuous revellings of woe for which TALMA is distinguished, and the repentance of an unruly, long course of vice has rendered a hardened reprobate; and who, bating one or two gleams of redeeming feeling, is unworthy of a thought from any one above a hangman? In *my* humble opinion, Talma towers above Tyke, as much as the Prince above the peasant, the oak over the bramble, or the salmon above the sprat. The fact is this, CHILDE HAROLD's knowledge of the English drama, is *almost equal* to his *connoissance de la Trugedie Française* and he knows about as much of the latter as a Spanish Cow.

Here comes Mr. Ferment; I am going to say nothing of the Gentleman who acted that part for he sustained it capitally: my object is to immortalize the CHILDE, and shew how deplorably ignorant is his conception of that character. He says, "Ferment was the pink of fashion, *wit*, and humour":—now, if I and General Tarragon understand the School of Reform, the author drew Ferment as one who thought he could see farther into a millstone than other people: as a designing, self willed, scheming, impudent, (and at the same time) a shallow pated fellow:—as one, whose modesty, like the CHILD's was in exact proportion to his brains; in fine, a pink of trumpery & bombast from beginning to end.

The self possession of the old General was well kept up, his fine open forehead seemed mocked by his handsome merry visage:—the soul of good fellowship reigned in his Eye, and the roses of spring in his cheeks. His limbs, to be sure, were not very springy and elastic, but the light, free, and fearless Warrior, jocose and merry in his jeers, and "not fearful of consequences" was visible in all his evolutions.

My letter has become too long to admit my saying much of the Farce. It is a lively thing, and contains some very clever and pleasant writing. Altogether it went off pretty well: but I hope my old friend Acres will not risk his great reputation again in attempting characters to which "his *peculiar* tact and buskin'd reciprocity of feeling is unequal".

Before I conclude, allow me to congratulate the Society of this Presidency on their happy acquisition of" CHILDE HAROLD. Our newspapers will no longer be dull, Editors will no longer complain of difficulty in filling their columns. CHILDE HAROLD is arrived, "breathing taste, sentiment, and valorous deeds." The classic fire, for which Girgon was erst so celebrated is rekindled. From the ashes of the "Ode to the Imperial Brigand." L'ami' de la verite' and the Metrometer, a new Phoenix has arisen. Blow loud the trumpet of fame! *Childe Harold* is arrived! A Traveller, an Observer, a Poet; an admirer of wit and genius and a famous manufacturer of soap. One *who thinks he can lay claim to the knowledge of his own feelings* "which feelings," *without being hyperbolically enthusiastic*," must tell him, that he is A VERY——GREAT——CHILD.

I am sir.

A new Contributor to
The Courier.

Thursday Morning
18th Sept. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th September 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

1st—THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the General Order of the 28th ultimo, regulating the allowances to be drawn by absent and acting Staff Officers, to Government Commands, with the following modifications.

2nd—In cases of absence on leave, from Commands for which Brigadier's allowances are assigned, the Officer holding the permanent appointment, and the Officer temporarily exercising the command, shall each be entitled to a moiety of the Table money, and of any other personal allowance which may be specially fixed for particular commands; as for instance, at Poona, and for the Baroda Subsidiary force. The absent Officer shall also receive in addition to his Regimental Garrison allowances a moiety of the difference between the half Batta and Garrison Tent a lowance of his rank and the superior full batta and tent allowance as Commanding Officer; and the Officer in the temporary command, shall, in addition to the moiety of the established personal allowances, draw in full, the superior batta, Field tentage of his rank, and Brigadier's horse and Stationery allowances.

3rd—Officers in the temporary charge of Garrisons for which specific Salaries are fixed, or for which the Extra half batta is the established remuneration, shall receive the whole, or half of those allowances as the case may be; in the latter instance, however, it must be drawn agreeably to their own Regimental rank, without reference to that of the absent Officer.

4th—Officers Commanding Brigades on field service, shall, in all cases of absence, come under the Regulation for Regimental Commanding Officers. That rule however, is not applicable to field stations, such as Bhooj and Sholapoor, which are viewed in the light of fixed Government Commands.

5th—Nothing herein contained is to be construed to affect the rule adverted to in the General Order of the 21st March 1823, respecting the commands of General Officers, who, being permitted absent beyond the limits of their respective Divisions, are viewed as in actual Command, and continue to receive their full allowances as such, whenever absent, if within the Territory of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Garrison Order by the Officer Commanding at Tannah dated 6th August, appointing Assistant Surgeon Samuel Love, to perform the duties of Garrison Surgeon on the departure of Surgeon Geraud on sick certificate.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Major Strover of the Artillery in March last, is extended to the 20th of next month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson of the Regiment of Artillery, an extension of furlough to sea on sick certificate until the 10th of December next.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

Major Preston, Paymaster in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency for two months from the 1st proximo on his private affairs, Captain Graham, Barrack Master at Kairah, will take charge of the Pay Department during Major Preston's absence on that Officer's responsibility.

James Dickson, Gunner in the Regiment of Artillery being reported qualified for the Medical duties of the smaller class of Marine vessels; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him to the rank of Sub Assistant Surgeon.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has sanctioned the issue of the Dessaisai Cowree to the troops in Cutch at the rate of 379 per 100 Bombay Rupees instead of 375 as heretofore.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary force, dated 13th November 1822, appointing Lieutenant A. Morse, Assistant Quarter Master General, to perform the duties of Commissary of Stores to the force during the absence of Captain Lester on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 17th Sept. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that Clause of the General Orders of the 18th June 1801, which restricts the issue of Batta to Native Troops "to such movements as imply a march of more than three days" and directs that they be hereafter considered as entitled to marching Batta in all situations in which their European Commissioned Officers would be entitled to the same.

2nd—The Batta to European Commissioned & Native Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Privates &c. &c. heretofore allowed for three days after arrival at Garrison stations, is discontinued, except on return from *Field Service*; in which latter instances they are to be considered as entitled to the date of arrival inclusive, but not subsequent thereto.

3rd—Officers proceeding singly from station are directed to move much more expeditiously than with Corps or Detachments, and will be allowed marching batta according to the actual distance at the rate of one day's batta for every 10 miles, together with the difference between the Garrison and Field Tent allowance for the same number of days, without reference to the period of arrival at their place of destination. Officers drawing full batta for Commanding Corps are not, however, to draw travelling batta in addition thereto, although they may come under the description of Officers entitled to that allowance when proceeding to join.

4th.—Adverting to the General Order of 5th ultimo by which certain Regimental Staff Officers are permitted to draw Office Tentage when proceeding from one Garrison station to another, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to intimate that this Allowance can only be admitted to the date of Arrival inclusive, and not for any period subsequent thereto, and that the foregoing rule is considered as equally applicable to every description of Office Tentage, even on the return of Troops or Departments from actual Field Service.

5th.—The existing rules regarding the discharge of Extra followers attached to Corps on their March from Station to Station, as well as on their return from Field Service, not appearing to be in all instances sufficiently understood, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to intimate that no charge on these Accounts can be admitted beyond the actual date of arrival at Garrison Stations, when the followers in question shall be regularly mustered and dis harged.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that Batta & all other extra Charges incurred on account of Troops employed on Political, Revenue, Commercial, or Judicial duties, be hereafter defrayed by the respective Departments, and to publish the following regulations for general information and guidance viz.

No charges for Batta or other extra expences which may be incurred on account of Escorts attending Political Residents or Agents beyond the fixed Regimental pay and Garrison allowances of the troops employed on such duties, shall be hereafter paid by or entered in the Disbursements of Paymasters; expences of this kind not being considered as Military charges.

Abstracts for expences incurred on account of Collection of the Revenue (batta and other extra charges) are in future to be discharged by, and appear in the Accounts of Collectors.

Military Officers are, therefore, to present separate Abstracts for such payments to Collectors respectively on whose requisition Troops have been furnished, instead of, as heretofore, drawing the amount from Military Paymasters.

Expences incurred in consequence of requisitions from Commercial Residents are to be discharged by, and appear in the accounts of Commercial Residents, on the same principle as those incurred on account of Collection of the Revenue.

Batta and other extra Charges incurred by the employment of Troops upon the requisition of a public magistrate shall be defrayed in the Judicial Department, and their amount shall be included in the monthly indents of the magistrate at whose requisition the Troops are employed.

Such extra charges shall be drawn in separate abstracts under the Signature of Military Officers.

Military Paymasters shall furnish Residents and Political Agents, Collectors of the Revenue, Commercial Agents or Residents, and Magistrates, with tables of the established rates of Batta or other of the army.

Batta for Troops employed in escorting Treasure to be issued by Pay Masters as heretofore, and to be charged to the Military Department unless the requisition for the Troops shall specify that the escort is required for money intended for the use of the Judicial, Revenue, Political or Commercial Department.

All requisitions for troops from Political or Commercial Residents or Agents, Collectors and Magistrates, are to specify the particular service for which they are required, and authenticated copies of them are to accompany the abstract for batta or other extra charges.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1823.

The furlough to Europe granted to Ensign Edmund Neville of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment on the 1st of February last, is cancelled, and that officer is allowed leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate until the 2d of Nov. next.

Captain Stokoe of the Invalid Battalion is appointed to command the Garrison of Tannah, vice Major Butter deceased.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1823.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant M. F. Collis and Lieutenant John Saunders of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed certificates, are allowed furloughs to Europe for the recovery of their health for a period of three years from the date of their embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Surgeon B. Geraud to proceed to Europe on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE,

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

19TH SEPT. 1823.

MR. F. J. H. Reeves to be second Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bombay Subaltern's suggestion has been received, but while we quite agree with him as to its utility, circumstances over which we have no controul prevent us from acting upon it.

We suspect the Traveller is telling us a traveller's story.

The communication from "A Brother" came too late for insertion.

THE COURIER

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1823.

Our wants, with respect to English news, are now so abundantly supplied that we scarcely know which way to turn ourselves. The parliamentary arrears are truly formidable, the law trials & convictions are without number, the police reports are poured down upon us in torrents, and the marches, counter-marches and bloodless skirmishes of the hostile armies in Spain are absolutely without end. We have however endeavoured to select such articles from the mass as are most likely to prove interesting to our readers in the mean time, and shall afterwards go on, with as much regularity as we can, in future numbers.

The debate at the India house on the establishment of a Supreme Court at Bombay, and on the Ecclesiastical pensions, are given as they appeared in the British Press of the 11th of June. The short review of Quentin Durward will, no doubt, be acceptable; and the animated debate in the Lords on the conduct of ministers, after the exhibition of their diplomatick vouchers, cannot fail to interest the majority of our readers.

Sir John Malcolm, it is now said, does not come out as Ambassador to Persia.

The march of the French Army from the frontiers of Spain to Madrid, seems to have been performed with nearly as much ease, & its progress as little interupted as if it had been going from Paris to St. Cloud. Engagements are mentioned indeed, but when related with all the exaggerations of a French bulletin, they do not appear to have been more than accidental skirmishes between detached parties. The following extracts give an outline of its progress and arrival at Madrid on the 26th of May.

COURIER APRIL 23d.

We have the French Papers to the date of Monday last, and expresses have also been received, containing the third and fourth bulletins of army. The head quarters were on the 17th established at Vittoria. On the same day it was intended the Duke of Reggio should be on the Ebro with his corps; and we are informed, in the accounts contained in the French Papers, that, according to a telegraphic dispatch received from Bayonne, he had found at Pancorvo 31 pieces of cannon, with bombs and ball. Pancorvo is beyond the Ebro; so that he must have crossed this river, of the passage of which, however, we have no account, & we do not therefore know whether any Spanish force appeared to dispute his advance. It is mentioned in one of the bulletins of the army that the Spaniards had evacuated Burgos.

St. Sebastian and Pampeluna are invested. The French do not appear to have calculated on the resistance of these fortresses, for they have brought no heavy artillery to reduce them; and they are now expediting this necessary apparatus for a seige from Bayonne. In the mean time they have occupied the port and citadel of Guetaria, where they mention that they have taken two colonels, 10 officers, and 200 other prisoners, with five pieces of cannon. Guetaria is a post of no military importance; it is about 20 miles west from St. Sebastian.

The corps of Marshal Moncey, as we were before informed, which forms the left of the French line, will not enter Catalonia before the 23d and 24th.—One account received by express says, that the French have entered Catalonia by Figueras & Campredon, and that at Corano they were encountered by a body of Constitutionalists, who were put to the rout with the loss of 200 prisoners. The corps under Prince Hohenloe, which is dispersed through Arragon, is to communicate with Marshal Moncey; while General Molitor, still farther to the right, occupies, on the Ebro, Logrono and Tudela. It does not appear that Marshal Moncey will experience any opposition, as Ballasteros, with his army, is, as we are informed, retired to Tarragona. Such as far as we can collect from the imperfect accounts before us, is the state of the war in Spain.

As to the Spaniards we know little—we do not hear of their armies--they publish no accounts of their plans or movements--but appear at present to leave the field to their enemies, who have every thing their own way, both in the field of battle and in their journals. They fight and publish just as they please, uninterrupted and uncontradicted by their enemies.---This, however, will only, we hope, last for a time. The Spaniards will chuse their own occasions for acting, their plans will be matured slowly but surely; not the less so that they are not vapouring and boasting about what they will do. According to some accounts in the French papers, the guerilla parties are in motion; and while the French were advancing from Villa Real to Tolosa, an attack was made on them by the Pastor, a noted guerilla leader, who sallied out from an ambush, in a difficult road, and did much mischief among the troops, especially the 23d. It is added that, in this encounter, General St. Hilaire lost his baggage.

It is reported in Bayonne papers, which have been received to the 15th, that the Duke d'Angouleme has been obliged to order the arrest of the Trappist, one of the great leaders in the Army of the faith, for having violated his orders by ill-treating the Constitutionalists. Any schism between the French and the new allies would be greatly in favour of the Constitutional cause.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the [illegible], by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

W[illegible]MENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible] requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]d to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

MAY 13.

We have Papers to the date of Sunday last --- They contain a telegraphic dispatch, stating that the head-quarters of the French army were at Burgos on the 9th and that the first corps had made its movements on Valladolid.

The French papers contain some accounts of the proceedings of the Cortes. In the sittings of the 24th and 25th, a law was proposed and adopted, authorising the Generals in Chief to form guerillas and free corps, and to take such other measures as they should deem necessary to the defence of the country.

JUNE 8.

The official journal, the *Moniteur*, contains the following Address of the Grandees of Spain to the Duke d'Angouleme on his coming among them to restore the old Government:—

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME BY THE GRANDEZZA OF SPAIN.

"Monseigneur,—The undersigned would believe themselves unworthy of the name and titles which their fathers have transmitted to them, if they delayed for a single moment the respectful expression of their gratitude to your Royal Highness in the free manifestation of their firm and invariable sentiments towards their King and their country.

"The Grandezza of Spain feel themselves especially honoured by the duty which is imposed on them, of distinguishing themelves by the sacrifices with the safety & dignity of their legitimate Sovereign demand, and the prosperity and glory of a loyal nation to whom their destinies and their interests are united.

"By a singular combination of circumstances, our one class has furnished the attendants (*le service*) fixed for the fatal journey of the august family of our Sovereign, the presence of other Grandees at Seville, or in the towns on the road, must be considered as useless to the interest of the King and the State, and perhaps are sure to give pretexts to the enemies of the good cause, or to weaken those with which they are attached.

"It is here, excellent Prince, in the capital of the Spanish Monarchy, where, as in its centre, the unsullied loyalty of the Spaniards to their King, and their profound respect for their laws and customs, have shewn themselves, that we find the post of utility to objects so sacred, and of honour to ourselves.

"The faculty of lightening our oppressed efforts, of uniting our wishes and our efforts, to obtain a desired restoration, has been given us on this happy day, when he who by love is the father, and by blood the heir of his Most Christian Majesty, has appeared in this capital, surrounded by so many thousand brave men, and announcing to us the generous design *to restore liberty to our King, and to bring back among us order, peace, and justice.*

"These are the precious words of your Royal Highness: the oath which accompanies them is the august name of the Bourbons, so dear to France and to Spain.

"We, illustrious Prince, take Heaven to witness, and we invoke with noble boldness the remembrance of the fidelity and the patriotism of our ancestors, and our own conduct during the captivity of our King, as a pledge of the uniformity and the energy of the wishes which we form, that such great blessings may be soon restored, and for ever secured to this great nation, so unhappy in this last melancholy period, and, so worthy of possessing them.

"Accomplish, Sir, accomplish speedily, & happily your noble mission. *Unite the liberty of a King of your blood to the just hopes of a nation the friend of France.* May the united efforts of these two generous people produce their common good, under a new and eternal bond of friendship. Let mean and fatal passions yield to beneficent concord. Let there be henceforth around the throne only one family, animated by the same spirit: let a happy and wise harmony be restored between the Spaniards and civilized nations of Europe. Far from the intrigues of an arbitrary state of government (*les intrigues d' un arbitraire*)), the forerunner of disasters, as from a destructive anarchy, may we, in happier days, and may our children say with ineffable & durable joy:—King Ferdinand VII. a Bourbon, a captive in the palace of his ancestors, to the great grief of his faithful subjects, and the magnanimous Spanish nation, subjugated by a sinister faction, small in number, revere their liberty and their laws; they behold the return of the beneficent & necessary yoke of a holy religion, of public morals, and the salutary empire of the laws, by the succour of France under the direction of its august Prince the Duke d'Angouleme.

"We ourselves, or those who gave us existence, we were the witnesses,, and desired to be partakers of this glorious enterprise and offered from the bottom of our hearts for its success, our fortunes, and our lives.

"God preserve your Royal Highness for a long series of years.

Madrid, May 28. (Signed)

"Le Comte de Villafranca, Le Comte de la Puebla del Maestra, Le Duc de Castro terreno, Le Comte de Carbellon, Le Marquis de Villafranca, Le Comte de Monrijo, Le Marquis de San Martin, Le Marquis de Albayda, Le Comte de Peinourostro, Le Duc de Liria at de Bervik, Le Marquis de Fuentecise, Comte de Grand, Le Marquis de Hariza, Le Duc de Fedavi, Le Duc de Vilahermosa, Le Marquis de Cersalbo, Le Duc de San Fernando, Le Duc de Medinacelli, Le Duc de Montemar, Le Comte de Miranda, Le Marquis de Mordejar, Le Marquis de Miraflores, La Comtesse de Mosa, La Comtesse de Cifuentes, La Comtesse Duchesse de Benevento, La Duchesse de Montiliano, La Comtesse de [illegible] La Comte de Salvatierra, Le [illegible] Mos, Le Comte de Colome[illegible]e Duc de Furnames, Le Marquis de Valparaiso"

Owing to the non-arrival of the Layton and K. S. Forbes, we are not able to give a connected account of the parliamentary proceedings from the date of our last news from England, but the following extract taken from a Bengal paper (the John Bull) will put our readers in possession of the origin and termination of the dispute between Messrs. Canning and Brougham in the house of Commons, which was adverted to in a former number.

"In a debate on the presentation of a petition in favour of the Roman Catholic Claims on the 17th, the following took place:—Mr. Brougham in the course of his speech, said.

"Be the conduct of those Gentlemen, however, what it may, let my Right Honourable friend the Attorney General for Ireland, even have deviated from his former principle (and whatever may be thought of him by others I do not think he has), let the Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have come forward at that most critical moment for the fortune of this question, and when the issue was whether he should proceed to India to serve in honourable exile, or should take office at home, and not undergo the sentence of transportation, but to take to hard-labour—submit to the torments of sitting in a divided council, detested by his enemies, pitied by his friends—let it be that at that critical moment when his fate depended on the will of my Lord Chancellor—he who forsooth, would not truckle, as he said last night, to my Noble Friend behind me—that he should exhibit an incredible instance of monstrous truckling to take office, such as the history of political tergiversation does not parallel"——

Mr. Canning here rose, and warmly said —"Sir this is false."

This expression was followed by loud cries of "Order" from both sides. Mr. Brougham was about to leave the House, but was recalled by some of his friends near him.

A very long and animated discussion ensued, when Mr. Canning persisting in not recalling the sentiment, though he did the expression. Mr. Banks moved that both Gentlemen should be taken into custody. Mr. Serjeant Onslow seconded the motion. However mutual explanations afterwards took place, and on Mr. Tierney saying it would be more satisfactory if both parties declared they would think no more of the matter.—

Mr. Canning said—I think no more of it.

Mr. Brougham said that he cordially acquiesced with the Right Hon. Gentleman. It was not the first time he was embattled against him, and he assured him, if ever there existed any remains of personal ill-will against him, they existed no longer.

Here the matter dropped.

We perform a pleasing duty in acquainting our readers that it is confidently asserted the Green Room has again become a scene of life and bustle in the preparations making for the performance of the delightful Drama of GUY MANNERING.—To those who have seen this charming opera in England, it will be a subject of gratulation that Bombay also possesses Theatrical managers who have liberality, and *Amateurs* who have talent enough for the accomplishment of so difficult a task as the getting up of a play in which Highland scenery, Highland manners and Highland music make prominent figures.

Meg Merrilies, the Dominie, Colonel Mannering, Bertram, Dandie Dinmont, Glossin, Hatteraick and the two ladies, Julia, and Luey, are prominent characters and we expect to see them performed in the usual happy style of our Corps Dramatique —The Burlesque of Tom Thumb, we hear, is to follow Guy Mannering, and viewing this selection of pieces we cannot but express our gratitude (and we believe we embody the sentiments of the public) for the exertions that have been made and are now making to

"Cause us forget the troubles of the day,"
"And laugh our griefs and our fatigues [away."

We are requested by a Correspondent, on the part of the Passengers by the Lord Castlereagh from hence to England last year, to insert the following letters, which we have great pleasure in doing.

TO CAPTAIN DURANT,
Commanding the Ship Lord Castlereagh.

DEAR SIR,

On the eve of leaving the Lord Castlereagh, after the voyage from India, we beg leave to offer you our best thanks for your politeness, unremitting and studious attention to all our comforts on our passage to England.

We also are very sensible of [illegible] many obligations we owe to your three [illegible] Messrs. King, Steel and Williams; their [illegible] combined with your own, merit our warm [illegible] acknowledgments.

Wishing you every future [illegible]

We remain

Dear Sir &c.

Signed by Mary Rich,
Catharine Babington,
P. M. Elphinstone,
R. Eckford, Superintdg Surgeon B. E.
C. W. Elwood, Captain B. M. E.
C. Elphinstone, " M. M. E.
R. Murcott, " M. M. E.
P. D. Otty, Lieutenant, B. M. E.
J. Forbes, Do. Do.
B. Justice, Do. Do.
Manoel Preaste Leiton.

SHIP LORD CASTLEREAGH,
ENGLISH CHANNEL
March 24th 1823.

TO THE PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP,
Lord Castlereagh.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of this day, conveying sentiments truly gratifying to myself and to the Officers of the Ship.

I regret that the means I possessed of contributing to your comfort during our passage were so limited, but ere we part allow me to offer my warmest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, in which my Officers beg to participate.

And I remain Ladies and Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

J. K DURANT.

In addition to the Layton and K. S. Forbes, already mentioned as having left England for this Port, the England sailed from the Downs on the 26th May, and the Hercules from Portsmouth on the 6th June; but the latter ship, we understand, had put back in consequence of having received some slight damage in clearing the channel; both these vessels intended touching at Ceylon, and we therefore cannot expect their arrival here for some time to come.—Sir Edward Barnes, the new Governor of Ceylon is a passenger by the Hercules.

The Dorothy was to leave Liverpool for this place on the 15th or 20th June, and the Bombay Merchant, Cumbrian, Upton Castle and James Sibbald were to sail in all July.

The Brailsford. Capt. Spring, will sail for England on Thursday next at noon.

EXCHANGE.

On London.....3 mo's...sight....1 | 9d per Rupee...
Calcutta, 80 days .... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 s.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Farquharson, Artillery.
Major Hardy, Artillery.
Lieutenant Foster Evans, 67th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon McLennan.
Assistant Surgeon Calvin, Bengal Establishment.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. J. A. Crosby, 2d | 5th Regiment.
Major P. Lodwick.
Ensign Whitemore, 2d | 3d Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Jas. Anderson, 1st | 5th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 14th H. C. Cruizer Mercury Lt. F. W. Greir from Bushire 23d August 1823.
16th Ship Lord Castlereagh, (Free Trader) Capt. J. K. Durant from London.
Do. Turkish Brig Fulock, Naqudah Mamish, from Judah 6th August 1823.

Passenger per Mercury.

Lieut. J. Sawyer,

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh.

Mrs. Hardy, Major Hardy, Artillery, Mr. W. H. Clarke, son of Lieut. J. Clarke H. M. 47th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 12th Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, Naquda Sulamon Cassim, to Calcutta.
13th Arab Ship Mulkelbhur, Naquda Mahamud Rajab, to Calcutta.
18th H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Capt. Thomas Blast, to Surat.
Do. H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. W. Wyndham, to the Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 30th, Ship Georgiana, Captain J. Rodgers, from Calcutta 10th April, Mauritius 30th July, and Ceylon 24th August.
31st, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. Edmond Tincombe, from Calcutta.
Sept. 1st, Ship Roberts, Captain C. H. Bean, from Calcutta 13th August.
2d, H. M. Ships Liffey and Alligator, from a Cruize.
3d, Brig Tagus, Captain N. E. Denison, from Padang 28th July.
Do. Ship Atlas, Captain Wm. Clifton, from London 1st May.
Do. Ship Aram, Captain John Daniel, from Muscat 17th August.
Do. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. B. Gribble, from London 9th, and Plymouth 29th May.
Do. Ship Glenelg, Captain W. R, Weddell, from Bombay 21st August.
4th, Brig Lion, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Corings 29th August.
DEPARTURES.—August 31st, H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thomas Alexander, C. B. on a Cruize.
Do. Bark Dolphin, Captain George East, for Calcutta.
Sept. 2d, Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott, for London.
Do. Ship Edward Strettell, Captain Rowland Allport, for Calcutta.
4th, Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie, for London.
Do. Ship Georgiana, Captain J. Rodgers, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA:

ARRIVALS.—August 23d Ship Sophia, Captain D. Sutton, from London,—Falmouth 19th April, and Madras 10th August.
25, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain Stephen Brown, from London 22d March, and Madeira 25th April.
Do. French Brig Enterprenant, Captain Roquefieul, from Bourbon 9th July, and Madras 17th August.
27, Ship Eliza, Captain B. S. Woodhead, from Port Louis, Muscat and Bombay 7th August.

Passengers.

Mrs. Woodhead, Mrs. and Miss Ashburner.

28 Ship London, Capt. D. Brown from Liverpool 8th April, Madeira 26th ditto, and Madras 20th Aug.

DEPARTURES.—August 27, Ship Dunvegan-Castle, Captain D. Campbell, for the Isle of France.
28. Ship Mary, Captain M. F. Crisp, for Rangoon.
Do. Ship Mellish, Captain G. W. Cole, for London.
Do. Ship Alfred, Captain Wm. Dolge, for England, via Penang and Batavia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Dickson, of H. M. 67th Regiment, of a Son.
In the Fort, on Monday the 15th Instant, the Lady of R. Woodhouse, Esq of a Son, still born.

DEATHS.—At Broach, on the morning of the 7th September, Oliver Hanson, Esq. of the Civil Service. The fu some compliment of an obituary would be but mockery to his memory. His numerous friends bear the best and most lasting memorial of his worth deeply graven on th[illegible] manners, amiable [illegible] gentlemanly, upright, upon all occasions, with the mo[illegible]autiful [illegible]ght, honorable deportment, render the [illegible]ea of the Poet more applicable.

"Deep for the dead, the grief must be,
"That ne'er gave cause to mourn before."

At Malligaum, of fever, on Sunday the 7th instant Emma Louisa, wife of Lieut. Col, Dyson commanding that station, aged 28 years.

At Kaira, on the 9th Sept. Helen Elizabeth, the infant Daughter of Mr. Joseph Fern, aged 1 year 3 months and 19 days, deeply regretted by her fond and endearing parents.

Born in the morning and died in the Evening of the 14th Instant, Richard, the Son of Mr. Barnes, of the Pilot Service.

On the night of the 16th instant, Mr. Costant Ter Petrus, Armenian, aged 68 years.

Yesterday, Dr. B. W. Gesaud of the Medical Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th August, at the Vepery Church, by the Revd. Dr. Rottler, George Moore, Serjeant Major, 1s Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Amelia Pratt.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th of August, at Tanjore, the wife of the Reverend C. Sperschneider, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on the 17th August aged 13 months, William Douglas, the youngest Child of Capt. Wigan, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.
On the 20th August, at Trevandrum, Travancore, Cornelia, seventh Daughter of the late Arnold Lunel, Esq. of Cochin, aged 21 years.
On the 24th August, at Wallajahbad, Hussey Wm. Robert, the only Child of Lieutenant R. J H. Vivian, aged two years.
On Monday, the 1st instant, at the residence of Oriel Vi rash, Esq. at Madras, Thomas Fraser, Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, and many years Collector of Nellore.

CALCUTTA,

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 23d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D Corrie, S. P. Singer, Esq. to Anne, second Daughter of the late S. Hill, Esq. of Futtyghur.

BIRTHS.—In Fort William, on the 18th August, the lady of Captain W. R. C. Costly, Barrack Master of a Daughter.
On Tuesday night, the 19th August, Mrs. Richard Williams, of a still born male Child.
On the 20th August, Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a Son.
On the 22d August, at Moiegunge, the Lady of J. H. Savi, Esq. of a Son.
On the 23d August, the lady of John Smith, Esq. of a Son.
On the 27 h August, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, of a Son.
At Keitah in Bundlecund, on the 9th August the Lady of Lieut. W. Bignell, 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Allahabad, on the 9th August, Thomas Jones Watson, the infant son of Captain T. C. Watson.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons; Lady Lillie, at Bath.—The Ladies of Robert Ware, esq. in Keppel-street;—of Thomas Hustler, esq. at Acklam-hall, Yorkshire;—of the Rev J. B asse, M. A. of Woodhouse, Stansted, Essex;—of Paul Knellr Smith, esq.;—of Lieutenant Colonel Dawkins, Colds ream Guards, in Green-street;—of J. Oliver Hanson, esq. in York-street,

Portman-square ;—of John Plummer. esq. M. P at Carshalton Park ;—of William Petrie, esq. at King's Langley ;- of the Rev. J. Bartholomew, at the Rectory Lympstone, Devonshire,

Of Daughters. The Ladies of D. Maclean, esq. of Brunswick; quare—of Dean Shute, esq. of Burton-house, H nts —f the Hon. Charles Langdale, at Holme, ;—of W. Mackenzie, esq. of the 3d Dragoons, in Russell-square.

Married.—At Marylabonne New Church, the Rev. Jas Tripp, Rector of Up Waltham, to Miss Eliza Howard Harvey,—At Clifton, Charles son o the late Thomas Tyndall, esq. of the Royal Fort, near Bristol, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of Conally M'causland Gage, esq. of Fruit-hill, Londonderry.—May 20 the Rev. G. W. J. Chard, Vicar of Blandford, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Diggle, Rector of Tarrant Hinton. Dorset-shire —At Alton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Edward Whieldon, A. M. Rector of Burslem, &c. to Mary, daughter of John Bill, esq. of Farley-hall, Staffordshire.—Lately, at the English Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, W. F. Carter, M. D. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter o Wm. Miller, esq. of Duchess-street.—At Hornsey. the Rev. Richard Haygarth, Vicar of Stapleford, Notts, to Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the late Samuel Leach esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Mathias Andrews, esq. to Mary Frances, only daughter of Thos Stokes Salmon, M. D. both of Reading, Berks—At Derby, May 15, the Rev. John Robinson, of Doncaster, to Arabella Saville, daughter of the late F. E. F. Lambe, esq. of Osberton, Nottinghamshire. —Richard Stack, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—At Oxford, May 28 the Rev. Alexander Nicoll, L. L. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sophia Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, Vice-Principal of St. Alban-hall.—May 26, at Spring-grove, the Rev. Silver Oliver Rector of Longhall, to Alicia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Saml. Madden, esq. of Hilton.—At St. Pancras New Church, Alexander Bowden, esq. of Torrington-square. to Christian, daughter of Richard Gardner, esquire, of Stoke-hall, Essex,—At Great Malvern William Norris, esq. of Scarbrigg esq. M. D. to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Blake, of the Royal Navy.—June 4 at Bath, Miss James daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Jane James to Horatio Davis, esq. only son of the late Sir John Davis, K.—At Bloomsbury Church, Philip John Money, esq. of Toose, near Norwich, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thompson Forster, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Died.—In Park-place, St. James's. May 31, the Dowager Lady Vernon.—May 30, at Walton. Warwickshire, Sir Charles Mordaunt.—In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Charlotte, second daughter of Frances Mudd, esq. M. P. for Derbyshire.—At Buckminster, aged 76 Samuel Gratrix, esq.—At Hereford aged 24,, the Rev. Thomas Edward Duncumb, A. B. of Exeter College, Oxford,—May 29, in Kensington square aged 73 Mr Wm. Marriott, late of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.—At St Broke Rectory, Cornwall, May 26, Catherine, the wife of the Rev. William Molesworth.—May 29, by the overturning of his carriage, aged 79, Osgood Gee, esq. of Lower Seamon-street.—Aged 20, of consumption, Edward, second son of Mr. Typlis, of St. Paul's Church-yard.—Aged 58, the Rev. James Weston. of Sheborn.—In old-street, Ludlow, aged 78, Mr W. Felton:—At Bow (New Hampshire), May 5, the venerable Samuel Welch, at the age of 112 years, & seven months.

—Aged 18, Mr. George Wedderburn, only child of Sir David Wedderburn, at Brompton.—Henry Byng Flint, youngest son of Sir C. W. Flint.—May 21, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Maria Barbara Starky, second daughter of the Rev. Dr Starky, Spye Park, Wilts. At Spa, aged 22. Charles Burgoyne esq of the 22d Dragoons.—At Heavitree, near Exeter aged 27, Margaret, wife of Robert Lewis, esq. of the East India Company's service.—Elizabeth, widow of the late John Wigan Pocklington esq of Sangates Chertsey Surrey.—At Frognal, Hampstead, aged 90, John Elkins esq. —At Halifax, aged 41 Lees-street, Sarah P. Waterhouse, of the 81st foot—In Dorset-street, Queen-square, aged 62, Daniel Chima Bullock, esq—June 1, aged 76. May, wife of the Rev. Thomas Walsingham Western of Rivenhall-place, Essex.—On Barnes Terrace, aged 79 the widow of Thomas Ovenden, esq. late of Streatham.—Aged 20, Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Wilks, esq. of Westerham, Kent.—June 1, at Richmond, Mary, Dowager Lady Suffield.—At the Savoy, Lower Edmonton, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Langford Sharpe, Rector of Alnesbellows, Staining,—Aged 55, Mr. William Hannam, of Covent-garden Attorney at Law.—At Brighton, May 28, aged 11. Fitzroy, youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, 3d September 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan..... *Premium* 32

The homeward-bound Ship *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, sailed for England early yesterday morning.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hindley, Mrs. Balmain Mrs. Bluett, Mrs. Dore; Misses Mann, Laura Bluett, Emma Bluett, Lavinia Bluett, Isabel Balmain, Mary Balmain, Lucia Balmain and A. Dore;—Col. Stewart, Major Beckett, Major Hindley, Capt. Balmain, Capt. Bluett, Capt. Gummer, Lieutenants Dowker, Puget, Thursby, Dyer and Matson;—G. H. Dacre, Esq. and Christian Pike, Esq.;—Masters C. H. Symons, Gordon, Duncan, J, Parrot, and W. H. Creighton, —17 Invalids, 1 Women and 1 Child.

We have to announce the arrivals of the *Atlas*, Captain Clifton, from London the 1st of May—and the H. C. Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Capt. Gribble, from Plymouth 29th May.

Passengers per Atlas.

Mrs. Sullivan, Dr. Sullivan, Captain J. K. Clubley, Lieut. Milne, Mr. De Lancey, Mr, Harvey, Mr. Coles. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Thomson. Mr. Candy, and Mr. Greig.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Mrs. A. McIntosh, Mrs. M Grant, Mrs. A. Alexander. Mrs. Watson. Mrs Gibson, Misses M. Sheriff, J. Grant, E. Warren, Hickey, E. Gibson, E Erskine, M. Bishop; Colonel McIntosh, Madras Est; Colonel Grant, Capt. Watson, Capt. A. Cumming, Lieut. E. Servante, Lieutenant Faithful, Mr. A. Alexander, merchant, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. J. G. Malcomson, Mr. D. Richardson, Mr. G. D. Dunbar, Mr. Henry Ogilvie, Mr, R. Dashwood, Mr. J. Byrne, Mr. A. Skinner Mr. Kerker, Mr. T Shuldham, Sophia M., Batson, and 253 Troops.

The French Frigate *L' Armide*, anchored in Pondicherry Roads late on the night of the 30th ultimo—she is commanded by Monsieur Le Chevalier Villaret deJoyeuse, and mounts 44 guns—she left L'Orient on the 29th April and touched at Rio-de-Janeiro and Bourbon—she brings reports of a very contradictory nature—some that the Duc D'Augouleme was in high favor with the French army—others quite the reverse—as far as our limited perusals of the late English Prints put into our possession, we do not think that French Politics wear a very favorable aspect.

[*Mad. Gaz. September 3, 1823*

The Pyramus, Captain Brodie, sails for England early to-morrow morning,

Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Thomas and Child, Madame Kerchoff, H. Mortlock, Esq. C. S.; A. Wardrop, Esq. Charles Thackeray, Esq Robert Rolland, Esq. Surg. H. C. S. Lieut. Van Heythuysen, 4th N. I. Lieut. F. M'Kinnon, 7th N. I. Lieut. Wilford, and two Native Servants.

We regret to [illegible] continued prevalence of Cholera o[illegible] Ship *Liffey* Two seamen fell victims to the direful disease yesterday.—We hear that she intends sailing for Trincomalie on or about the 10th instant.—It is not certain whether she proceeds from thence to Calcutta or to Bombay.

H. M. Schooner *Cochin*, Captain E. Tincombe, leaves the roads for Trincomalie at noon this day

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Lady Campbell* from *L'Orient* the 1st, and Madeira the 19th of May—last from the Cape, which she left on the 4th ultimo.

Passengers For Madras:

Lady Pritzler; Mrs. Welland, Mrs. Walker and Child, 2 Misses Pritzler, 2 Misses Vaughan, Miss Crowe; Major Genl. Sir T. Pritzler; Col. Walker, 54th Regt; Dr. Power, M. E; Capt. Jones, 89th Regt.; Captain Wetherell, 11th Drags.; Lieut. Welland, M. N. I.; Cornet Cunningham, 13th Drags; Mr. Wall, Mr. Varlo, 89th Foot, Mr. Hade, 54th Foot; Doctor Ward; Messrs. George Moore, W. Clay, Bower, C. Moore, R. Walker, Wyrite, and Barnard Cadets,—*To Calcutta*: Mrs. Stehelin; Miss Calterthwaite, Lieut. Stehelin, 13th Light Infantry; Doctor Mouat, 13th Light Infantry; Messrs. C. Dixon, Ryons, and Renaigh, Cadets.—*Landed at the Cape.*—Mrs. Colebrooke and Child; Major Colebrooke; J. T. Bigge, Esq.; and John Gregory, Esq.—*From the Cape of Good Hope*: Captains M'Kenzie, and Moore, 13th Drags.

[*Govt Gaz. 8th September* 1823.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta, August 28, 1823.

Buy.	Rates of Premium.	Sell
35 0	Remittable Loan.....	34 0
13 8	5 Per Ct. Loan	12 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	2 8 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0 ——
Ditto 2 months certain..	3 8 ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy]	Calcutta	Sell.
1. 11 *a* 1. 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1. 11 ½ *a* 12	
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *		
Madras ditto. 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs. *		

Bank Shares | Premium 50 to 60 per Cent.—nominal.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters on the River, 11th August, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Douglas of the 20th Regiment, for 3 months, to proceed to Madras on his private affairs, in General Orders No 2968, of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Bower, of the 14th Regiment, in General Orders No 2950, of the 14th June last, is extended for a period of 12 months, from the 1st ultimo, with permission to proceed to the Islands of Ceylon or Mauritius, for the recovery of his health.

The Leave of Absence for 6 months, on urgent private affairs, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville to Lieutenant Fancourt, 4th Dragoons, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Vincent, 41st Foot, in General Orders of the 12th April last, is cancelled, and that Officer has now permission to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, with leave to be absent on that account for 2 years, from the date of his embarkation.

The leaves of absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Brevet Captain Bluett, 41st Regiment, and to Lieutenant Langworth. 46th Regiment, to proceed to Europe respectively for 2 years from the date of their embarkation, the former for the benefit of his health, and the latter on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay, are confirmed.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders, issued from the Department of the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November, 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years, standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the 14th day of July, 1823.

30th Foot

Lieutenant Thomas Kettlewell.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col, A. G.*

The last day's Drawing of the Twenty-ninth Calcutta Lottery, finished this day, the lucky Number gaining the Lack, being 1292. The fortunate holder of this Ticket, we have heard, is a gent. a writer in the office of Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton, and Co., who gained, we believe, 50,000 Rupees in the last Lottery.—We were amused in contemplating the anxious features of the people assembled, consisting of Armenians, Jews, and Natives, interested in the fate of tickets, and when the prize of 100,000 Rupees was announced, a long and continued uproar arose, worthy the pencil of Hogarth.

H. M. S. Jupiter, Captain Westphall, for England left the Pilot on the 20th inst.

Our readers will see, from the following extract of a letter from the fleet of the Commander-in Chief, that, it has passed through some most severe and trying weather; the Letter is dated near Benares, Aug. 19, 1823.

"We left Ghazeepore on Saturday morning, with a fine breeze, but before noon our Fleet was entirely dispersed by the violence of the Gale. I am sorry to say, our losses are very serious, tho', thank God, no lives were lost. About twenty of the craft went down, of which I lament to state ten or eleven belonged to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The hurricane was tremendous, and came on without the least warning between Ghazeepore and Zemineah. We are anxious to reach Benares, our provisions falling short; many cookboats, &c. having sunk."

[*John Bull August* 29

ENGLISH NEWS.

From the London Gazette.

CARLTON-HOUSE, April 21, 1823.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Franklin, M. D. Principal Inspector of the Army Medical Department.

WAR-OFFICE, 22d April 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards continuing to bear on its standards and appointments, the title of the 5th or "Princess Charlotte of Wales" Dragoon Guards.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may heretofore have been granted to the Regiment, the word

"Corunna."

In commemoration of the distinguished services, of the Regiment in the action fought near Corunna, on the 16th January 1809.

WAR OFFICE, 28th April 1823.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Robert Gregan Craufurd, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Charles Crauford, who retires. Dated 17th April 1823.

2d Regiment of dragoons, John Carnegie, Gent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lindsey, promoted in the 57th Foot. Dated 17th April 1823.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet [illegible], by purchase, vice the Earl of Yarmouth, promoted in the Cape Corps. Dated 25th March 1823; George Lister Kaye, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brandling. Dated 25th March 1823.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Brevet Major Alexander Wedderburn to be captain and lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Sowersby, who retires Dated 17th April 1823; Lieutenant Charles Short to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Wedderburn, Dated 17th April 1823; captain Mark Beaufoy to be adjutant, vice Wedderburn, promoted; Dated 17th April 1823

6th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Bonamy to be captain, by purchase, vice Sandys, who retires. Dated 24th January 1823; Easign Bentinck Walter Yelverton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bonamy. Dated 17th April 1823; William Eyre, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Yelverton. Dated 17th April 1823.

32d Ditto Frederick Downer Hodges, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Power, promoted in the 38th Foot. Dated 17th April 1823.

33d Ditto, Ensign Manly Power, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moncton, promoted in the 45th Foot, Dated 17th April 1823.

39th Ditto, Lieutenant Henry Smyth, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires. Dated 17th April 1822; Charles Sturt to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Smyth. Dated 17th April 1823; John Douglas Forbes, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Sturt. Dated 17th April 1823

47th Ditto, Ensign William Towers Routledge Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Loughborough promoted in the Cape Corps of Cavalry Dated 17th April 1823; Edmund Turne Smith Gent to be Ensign by purchase, vice Smith Dated 17th April 1823.

57th Ditto, Cornet George Hayward Lindsay, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Ferrier, who retires. Dated 10th April 1823

Cape Corps of Cavalry.

To be Captains of Troops: Lieutenant Richard Seymour Conway, Earl of Yarmouth, from the 10th Light Dragoons. by purchase Dated 25th March 1823 captain Edward Molesworth, from the half-pay of the 20th Light Dragoons, vice Lord Loughborough, who exchanges Dated 15th April 1823

Hospital Staff.

To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces: Thomas Rose Picton, gent. Dated 10th October 1822. Hospital Assistant Jeronimo Simbens, from the half pay, vice William Cannon, placed upon half-pay. Dated 25th April 1823.

Memorandum.

Hospital-Assistant John Stuart, upon half-pay, has been permitted to resign his commission. Dated 7th April 1823.

The exchange between captain Ford, of the 1st Foot. and captain Deane, on the half-pay of the 24th Light Dragoons, on the 14th November 1822. was *without the difference*, captain Ford having repaid the sum he received from captain Deane, and which has been placed to the credit of the half-pay fund.

The appointment of Lieutenant John Macpherson, of the 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant in the 2d West India Regiment, vice Williams, who exchanges on 6th September 1822, has not taken place.

Whitehall, April 22, 1823.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Hewley Graham, of the city of York, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, 3d May 1823.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign William John Codrington, from the 43d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Short, promoted. Dated 24th April 1823.

15th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Hodson Gage, from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Hutchinson, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 24th April 1823.

18th Ditto. Lieutenant Henry Senior to be captain, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires. Dated 24th April 1823.

23d Ditto, Major General Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart. K. C. B. from the 85th Foot, to be colonel, vice General Grenville, deceased. Dated 23d April 1823.

25th Ditto, Raphael Walsh Mansergh, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Halcott, promoted in the 67th Foot. Dated 10th April 1823.

43d Ditto, Honourable George Upton to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Codrington, promoted in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Dated 24th April 1823.

52d Do, Lieutenant Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain from the half pay of the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips Cosby, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823.

55th Ditto, Captain Hugh Lumley, from the half pay, to be captain, vice Honourable William Rufus Rous, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823

67th Ditto, Ensign Matthew Charles Halcott, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cassidy promoted. Dated 10th April 1823.

85th Ditto, Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor, K. C. B. to be colonel, vice Sir James Willoughby Gordon, appointed to the command of the 25th Foot. Dated 23d April 1823.

91st Ditto, Ensign Thomas Giddy M'Intyre, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Smith, deceased. Dated 15th February 1823. To be Ensigns, without purchase: R. Webb Foskey, gent. vice Grant, deceased. Dated 23d April 1823. Donald Williamson, gent. vice M'Intyre. Dated 24th April 1823. To be Adjutant: Lieut Patrick Chalmers Crichton, vice Buchan, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated 24th April 1823.

Cape Corps (Cavalry), Gentleman Cadet Ellis Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase. Dated 25th March 1823. Unattached: Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Robert Brice Fearon, the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, vice Lieutenant General William Doyle, who retires. Dated 24th April 1823.

Memorandum.—The commision of cornet Robert Gregan Craufurd, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, has been antedated to the 11th January 1821, the original date of his appointment to that corps; but is not to receive pay between the 10th October 1823 and the 17th April 1823.

WAR OFFICE, 10th May 1823.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Cortlandt George Macgregor Skinner, from the half pay of the 24th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Thomas Alcock, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823.

2d Ditto, Lieutenant Robert Rickart Hepburn from the half pay of 83d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Cunningham Pigon, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823.

6th Ditto, Cornet John Edward Wylde Browne, from the half pay of the 6th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice Charles Wedderburn Webster, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Honorable George Anson, from the 52d foot, to be captain, vice Jones who exchanges. Dated 1st May 1823.

52d Regiment of Foot.—To be captains; captain William Jones, from 14th Light Dragoons, vice Anson who exchanges. Dated 1st May 1823. Captain George Berkeley St John, from the half pay of the 42d foot, vice Sir William Henry Clerke Bart. who exchanges. Dated 2d May 1823.

65th Ditto, Major Peter Dumas to be lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Mines, who retires. Dated 1st May 1823. Captain John Clutterbuck to be Major, by purchase, vice Dumas. Dated 1st May 1823. Lieutenant Samuel Robinson Warren to be captain, by purchase vice Clutterbuck. Dated 1st May 1823. Ensign Sidney Henry Widdrington to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warren. Dated 1st May 1823. Charles Dixon, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Widdrington. Dated 1st May 1823.

85th Ditto, captain Matthew Forster, from half pay of the Regt, to be captain, vice Lord Charles Churchill, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823.

Hospital Staff. Hospital Assistant James Hawkins, from half pay to be hospital assistant to the forces, vice Muir, promoted. Dated 25th April 1823

Brevet, Captain Michael Horace Campbell, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Major in the Army. Dated 19th July 1821.

Office of Ordnance, May 5. 1823.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Charles Henry Mee, from half pay to be first Lieutenant, vice George B. Willis retired on half pay: Dated 3d April 1823.

India-board, May 13, 1823.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent, to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland nominating the Reverend Reginald Heber, Doctor in Divinity, to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, void by the death of Doctor Thomas Fanshaw Middleton.

War Office, 17 *May* 1823.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—To be Captain, without purchase: Lieutenant Robert Burrows, vice Jarmy, deceased, dated 27th September 1822.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant William Fitzmaurice, from 65 Foot, vice Harrison, who exchanges. Dated 17th August 1822. Ensign Charles Hastings Doyle from the 87th Foot, without purchase, vice Burrows, promoted. Dated 27th September 1822. Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane, from the 8th Light Dragoons, vice Robinson, who exchanges. Dated 5th November 1822.

8th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants; Lieutenant Robert Robinson, from the 4th Light Dragoons, vice Cochrane, who exchanges Dated 5th November 1822 Cornet the Honorable Charles Westeura, by purchase, vice Fergusson, who retires. Dated

18th December 1822. 13th Ditto —To be Captains: Captain Frederick Grove, from the 69th foot, vice Savage who exchanges. Dated 1st August 1822: To be Lieutenants: Cornet Robert Ellis, without purchase, vice William Augustus Crown, deceased. Dated 5th October 1822: Lieutenant George Maners, from the 54th foot, vice Lynam, who exchanges. Dated 27th November 1822: cornet William Bishop, by purchase, vice Cockburne, promoted in the 17th light dragoons. Dated 26th December 1822.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards. Lieutenant Colonel James Drummond Elphinstone, from the half pay of the 4th West India Regiment, to be captain and lieutenant colonel, vice Charles Dashwood who exchanges. Dated 8th May 1823

14th Regiment of Foot, brevet colonel Wilbraham T Edwards, from the 17th foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Maclaine, who exchanges. Dated 4th November 1822 Lieutenant Joseph B. Ainsworth to be captain, by purchase, vice Raynsford, who retires. Dated 25th December 1822. Ensign James Watson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ainsworth, promoted. Dated 25th December 1822. To be Ensigns —Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. without purchase, vice O'Neil deceased. Dated 14th November 1822. Alexander Donald, Gent. by purchase, vice Watson, promoted. Dated 25th December 1822.

15th Ditto, cornet honorable Georgh Finch, from the half pay of the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice John Ogle Gage, who exchanges. Dated 8th May 1823

17th ditto. Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Edward, who exchanges. Dated 4th November 1822: Lieutenant Pierse Stephen Nugent, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges. Dated 11th December 1822; Lieutenant James Oliphant Clunie, to be Adjutant, vice Evans, who resigns, the Adjutancy only. Dated 18th December 1822.

20th Ditto, Major Thomas Charles Green, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice Hogg, who exchanges. Dated 29th October 1822

23d Ditto, Lieutenant Honorable Charles Grey, from the half pay of the 53d Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Ralph Smith, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 8th May 1823.

24th Ditto, Major J. Hegg, from the 20th Foot, to be Major, vice Green, who exchanges Dated 29th October 1822.

30th Ditto, Lieutenant William Sullivan to be captain without purchase, vice Machell, deceased. Dated 18th November 1822. Ensign Charles Deane, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sullivan Dated 18th November 1822 Charles Wynne Barrow gent to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deane Dated 18th November 1822.

31st Ditto, Lieutenant colonel Robert Brice Pearon, from unattached half pay, to be Lieut. colonel, vice George Guy Carleton L'Estrange, who exchanges. Dated 8th May 1823.

44th Regiment of Foot.—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant Alured William Gray, from the 17th Foot, vice Nugent, who exchanges, Dated 11th December 1822. Ensign William Sargent, without purchase, vice Twemberrow, deceased Dated 17th November 1822.

48th Ditto, Lord Charles James Fox Russell to be Ensign by purchase. vice Tucker, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated 8th May 1823

54th Ditto, Lieutenant Joseph Lynam, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Manners, who exchanges. Dated 27th November 1822.

59th Ditto, Lieut. J. H. Peake, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Barlow, removed to the 30th Foot. Dated 25th October 1822.

65th Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Harrison, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitz Maurice, who exchanges. Dated 17th August 1822.

67th Ditto.—To be captains: Lieutenant Kirkwood Cassidy without purchase, vice Hall, deceased. Dated 13th November 1822. Lieutenant Thomas James Adair, by purchase, vice Hore. Dated 27th March 1823. To be Lieutenant, without purchase: Ensign Peter Brannan, vice Cassidy. Dated 13th November 1822 To be Ensign, without purchase William Child, gent, vice Brannan. Dated 13th Nov. 1822. To be Quarter master: Serjeant Major John Johnson, vice Gormley, deceased. Dated 8th May 1823.

69th Ditto, Captain George William Savage, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Groves, who exchange. Dated 1st August 1822.

2d West India Regiment, Capt. Mitchell John Sparks, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 25th April 1822.

Cape Corps (Cavalry), Cornet William James St. John, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase. Dated 8th May 1823. Walter Cope Sheppard, gent. to be cornet, by purchase. Dated 8th May 1823.

Brevet—Captain Edward Molesworth, of the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 19th July 1821.

Garrisons,—Captain Forster Israel Weeks, on the half-pay of the late Glengarry Fencibles, to be Town Major of Montreal, vice Hughes, who retires upon full pay. Dated 11th February 1823.

MEMORANDUM.—Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who exchanged from 1st Life Guards to half-pay of 17th Foot, on 14th February last, received only the difference between the full-pay of cornet and sub-lieutenancy of Life Guards and the full-pay of an Ensigncy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

[From the *Hampshire Telegraph.*]

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7.—Yesterday afternoon Rear Admiral Sir Charles Rowley K. C. B late Commander in-Chief in the West Indies, arrived at Spithead, in the Sybille frigate, Captain J. H. Rowley, having been succeeded by Commodore Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B.

The Sybille left Port Royal on the 20th April, and the Havannah 5th of May; the Phaeton, Captain Sturt, accompanied her three days, sail from the Havannah, and then returned to Jamaica.

The news prevalent at the Havanna, from the Spanish Main, was, that the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa (which commands the entrance to Vera Cruz) still held out for the mother country. The only other force in the royalist cause, was in the distant province of Maracaybo, about 2,400 men, under General Morales. But an independent force of 8,000 men. under Montilla, was in full march against him, and, though a clever and experienced officer, the dissolution of his command seemed certain. Morales is the officer to whom Sir Charles Rowley sent a remonstrance for keeping possession of British property, which had been landed at Maracaybo, previous to that place falling into his possession. We understand he gage up such of the property as he found afloat in the ship Harmoney, but that which was on shore he condemned, as it was consigned to a Spaniard who had betrayed his sovereign's cause.

The pirates at Cuba were strictly watched by our cruizers: the boats of the Tamar, with the Lion and Union tenders, under the command of Lieutenant Hobson, had recently destroyed three vessels, the crews of which escaped on shore at Cape Antonio. A number of the men taken in pirate vessels had been executed at Jamai. The Scout sloop of war was also stationed at Cuba.

The American flotilla had destroyed one small vessel; they afforded a weekly convoy for all ships from the Havannah to the double-headed shot Key, which is clear of all danger.

The island of Cuba was quiet, and decidedly well-disposed towards the mother country.

The Gloucester, 74 (Commodore Sir Edward Owen), Tyne, and Ringdove, were left at Port Royal; the Thracian was destined for Carthagena and Santa Martha: The Forte, Sir T. Cochrane, would remain at Barbadoes; the Hyperion, Captain Lillicrap, was at Cuba; the Pyramus, Captain Newcombe, was removed to Jamaica; the Eden, 26, Captain J. Lawrence, C. B. was gone with convoy to Mexico; the Grecian, Lieutenant Cawley, with convoy to Honduras and Omea, on the Yucutan coast; the Falmouth, 20, Captain Pursell, sailed from Jamaica for England, with a convoy, on the 20th April; the Esk, 20, Captain Warner, will bring home the June trade.

The Sybille brought home Captain Walcott and Captain Milbray, of the navy. The following promotions had taken place:—Captain J. W Roberts promoted to command the Tyne, Lieut J. G. Graham to command the Icarus, vice Mathews, invalided; Lieutenant T. Stopford, to command the Carnation, vice Captain Midmay; Lieutenant A. Fobes, to command the Thracian Mr. W. Hotham Weller, to be Lieutenant of the Scout; Mr. Sopland, to be Lieutenant of the Hyperion; Mr. Griffith, to be Lieutenant of the Surinam, vice Geary. When Sir E. Owen takes the entire command in the West Indies Captain G F. Rich will be promoted to the command of the Gloucester, and Captain E. L. Rich will remove from the Bustard to the Ringdove. The island of Jamaica was healthy, and the ships of the squadron remarkably so. Sir Charles, Lady and Miss Rowley, set off for London soon after the Sybille anchored.

On Thursday, the ship William Shand, Captain Kerr, arrived here; direct from Port Jackson (New South Wales), which place she left on the 1st February, not having touched anywhere, and made her passage round Cape Horn, in four months and five days. She has a full cargo of wool and seal oil; the former principally the produce of the flocks of Mr. M'Arthur, and is much improved in fineness, in better condition for market, and altogether superior to the first class Spanish wool.

The Arab, convict-ship, landed the culprits she took from Cork, at Van Dieman's Land, in November, & the Marchioness of Harcourt landed her's in December. Both ships afterwards proceeded to Batavia, for pepper.

The Satellite sloop of war, Captain M. Currie, was at Sydney. Trade was tolerably brisk at all our stettlements in that quarter, and the crops had been productive. The 48th regiment, and nearly the whole of the 3d regiment, were quartered in the Colonies, the ship with the headquarters of the latter being daily expected. The 42d regiment was expected, when the 48th regiment would proceed to Ceylon.

The Ariadne left the Cape on the 16th March, for the Mauritius, to relieve the Menai.

The Alacrity 10, Captain Porter, is daily expected from the South American station (having been relieved by the Fly); the Termagant (new) 28, Lord H. F. Thynne, from the East Indies; the Falmouth, 20, Captain Purcell, from the West Indies; and the Glassow, 46, Captain Doye, from Calcutta, last from the Mediterranean.

The Eclair, 18s Captain Hope Johnstone, will sail hence shortly, for the South American station,

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 5.—Sailed the Tribune, 46, Captain Guion, for Falmouth and Gibraltar, having been relieved here by the Active, 16, Captain A. King. Came in the Earl Moira cutter from Leith.

A court-martial has been held on a seaman of the Gannet, for attempting to stab his captain (Simpson) with a bayonet, and was sentenced to be hung.

In Hamoaze.—Britannia, Superb, Windsor Castle, Bulwark, Thetis. Astrea, Sappho, Pelorus, Columbine, Frolic, Martial, Lyra, Falcon, Partridge, Reynard, and Scorpion.

Between Island and Main—Gannet, Parthian, Dwarf, and Vigilante.

In the Sound—Remains, Active.

The Ranger, 28, Captain P. Fisher, is waiting to take Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. to St. John's to resume the government of Newfoundland.

On Tuesday arrived his Majesty's cutters Basilisk, Lieutenant D. J. Dickson, and the Arrow, Lieutenant Pownay, from a cruize, on trial of their relative sailing qualities.—The Basilisk is an improved model of a cutter of 160 tons, by Sir Robert Seppings, and is certainly one of the fastest cruisers in the Channel.—The Arrow, also, of 160 tons, is the projection of Captain Hayes, R. N. resulting from thirty years' professional experience and conviction; on mathematical principles, of being a better model to embrace stability under canvas, with little ballast, great buoyancy, better stowage, and swifter sailing qualities, than any model yet designed by known schools of naval architecture. These fine vessels proceeded to sea on the 28th ultimo, and during seven days' trial, the Arrow outsailed the Basilisk on every point, thereby proving, incontestibly, that whatever may have been the opposing opinions to the plans of Capt. Hayes, they are of mathematical demonstration and truth. We must, therefore, congratulate him and indeed the country, on the success of this essay of a system, which, we understand, meets a point hitherto considered impracticable, viz:—Building a thousand vessels, if required, from a given section, without the variation of a needle's point, reducable from a first rate to a cutter, each, embracing excelling power and advantages of every description, in their respective class. To arrive at the construction of a body best calculated to displace the water, and give the greatest propelling power by reaction of the fluid, is to arrive at the great secret in the science of shipbuilding.

Captain C Phillips, of the Bann, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

JUNE 11th.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held yesterday at the East India House, pursuant to notice.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

The minutes of the last courts, and a statement of the papers recently laid before parliament, having been read—

The Chairman preceeded to introduce the business for which the court had been specially summoned. The object of the meeting that day was to consider the propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that presidency; and also for making sundry alterations in the existing provisions as to the pensions of the judges of the Indian Courts of judicature on retirement; and as to granting a pension to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, upon retirement.

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read, setting forth, that they were of opinion that a Supreme Court of Judicature should be established at Bombay, consisting of a chief justice, and two puisne judges; that the chief justice should receive an annual salary of 6,000l., and the puisne judges of 5,000l. each; that each judge should be allowed to retire after 10 years service, on the following scale of pensions; five years' service as Chief Justice at either presidency being enough to entitle the the party to a pension of that rank; that the pensions on retirement be, for the Chief Justice of Calcutta 2,000l., and of Madras and Bombay 1,500l. each and for the puisne judges of Calcutta 1,500l., and of Madras and Bombay 1,200l., each; that the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island be allowed to reckon three years towards his pension on retirement as a judge, if removed to that office in any presidency, for every five years of service at Prince of Wales Island; and that if he remain in the island he be entitled, on retirement, after ten years' service, to a pension of 1,000l. The grounds on which the Court of Directors recommended the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay, were the large increase of population and territory in that presidency.

The Chairman said, that in moving the confirmation of the resolution of the Court of Directors, it was not necessary for him to address them at much length. The report was so full, that it preclude him from offering any thing in support or explanation of the resolution. At present the judges of India were, on retirement, entitled to contingent pensions, not exceeding in the whole, 6,000l. at Madras, and 5,000l. at Calcutta. The object now was, to put them on a footing of certainty as to the pensions they should receive on retirement. With respect to the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay, he apprehended no difference of opinion would exist. The late Recorder had actually sacrificed his life in his anxiety to discharge his public duty. The worthy chairman concluded with moving.—

"That the Court concurred in opinion with the Court of Directors as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of judicature at Bombay, and in making such alterations in the existing provisions, as to the pensions of the judges of the Indian Courts of judicature, as were recommended by the Court of Directors, and in granting a pension of 1,000l. to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island upon retirement.

Mr. Astell seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson rose not to oppose the motion, but to make some remarks which the nature of the alterations now proposed seemed to call for, especially as the company must apply to parliament for legislative power to carry them into execution. The alterations were material in two respects, first on fixing the period when a judge should be allowed to retire at ten years, and secondly, in rendering the pensions on retirement certain, and not as at present contingent. It was of great importance not to make the burden of pensions too onerous. In the first instance government had proposed to fix five years as the period of service necessary to entitle the retired judge to a pension. That proposition was successfully resisted by the company's counsel, and seven years was then agreed upon; which it was now proposed to extend to ten years, and he believed the judges would be more satisfied with that extension of service, accompanied with the certainty of their pensions, than with the shorter period now fixed with contingent pensions. The late chief justice, he believed, had a pension of only 1,300l. The hon. and learned proprietor, after stating his entire and unqualified approbation of the measure recommended by the Court of Directors, proceeded to animadvert on the mode of admitting practitioners in the courts of India. In most of those courts, the parties were obliged to have licenses from the Court of Directors, and they were required to be regularly educated barristers or admitted attornies. The number was also very wisely limited, for he confessed he knew hardly a greater evil than to allow practitioners to resort *ad libitum* to the courts of law in any country. It was the character of his profession, where business was not made for them to make it for themselves (a laugh). At the principal presidency, the supreme court admitted practitioners without the license of the Court of Directors, and they admitted not only those persons who were regularly educated for the profession of the law, but mere literary men, and others ignorant of the science altogether. The great ability and unsullied integrity of the present Chief Justice might prevent any considerable mischief resulting from this practice while he retained his seat, but authorities might change; and even now it was well known that many persons had been admitted to practise as attornies at Calcutta who were never bred to the profession, and many of whom had never set their feet in Europe. The charter under which the supreme court acted did not require that practitioners should have the license of the Court of Directors. That charter was granted in 1773; but in those of Madras and Bombay, which were granted within the last 20 years, provisions to that effect were inserted. Without at all disparaging the supreme court, he was satisfied that it would add much to its respectability to subject it to a regulation respecting the admission of advocates and attorneys. At Ceylon only such practitioners were allowed as had the license of government. Indeed, he was satisfied that it was intended by the charter of the supreme court of Calcutta that such persons should have been admitted as were now practising in it. The charter stated, that the court might admit advocates and attorneys at law, and no man could be styled an attorney at law who was not admitted in the King's courts. It might be difficult to suppress this evil hereafter, and therefore he begged the attention of the Court of Directors to the subject, while it was easy of remedy.

Mr. Gahagan objected to the proposed alteration in favour of the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island. When the late Lord Melville formed the establishment of that Island, it was known he entertained very sanguine expectations respecting it, which had not been realized. The reason assigned for establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay was sound enough; for there the territory and population were encreasing; but that reason would not apply to Prince of Wales's island, which would never be more than about 12 miles in diameter, and whose population seemed stationary. At Sumatra there was an encrease of population and territory, and he would prefer that the judicial establishment should be trasferred thither from Prince of Wales's island. He objected also to the difference in the pay and pensions, between the judges of Madras & Bombay, & those of Calcutta. The absurd distinction of rank among the presidencies ought to be abolished thoroughly. No good purpose could be answered by maintaining it by such provisions as those under consideration. Similar labour and responsibility ought to be similarly rewarded. He agreed with the learned gent. who had preceded him, as to the impropriety of allowing the Supreme Court at Calcutta to admit whomsoever it pleased as legal practitioners. He believed that the number of attorneys admitted by that court equalled if not exceeded the number sent from Europe, by license of the Court of Directors. He knew one case of a barrister who went out with a licence as a solicitor. When he arrived in India the solicitors refused to enrol him in their books, because they said he was above them; and the barristers would not subsequently acknowledge him because they said he was below them; and thus he had become a kind of amphibious lawyer if he might be so termed, belonging to no class or species. (a laugh). The hon. proprietor concurred in the propriety of having three judges in the new supreme court. He recollected that during the alarming discontents in the presidency of Madras, even the judicial bench had partaken of the general agitation, and it was only by an absolute majority that public business could occasionally be despatched.

Mr. Trant considered the admission of practitioners in the Indian courts a subject of great importance. The natives of India were more in the mercy of the lawyers than they were of Parliament. He had known instances in which suits had been written by lawyers for the plaintiff merely to extort money. The hon. proprietor then referred to the 13th [illegible] 63, and contended that it was [illegible] ferent regulations should prevail [illegible] ment of the British and Indian [illegible] existing law, a native of India [illegible] publish whatever he pleased, [illegible] Britain was subject to restric[illegible] adequate remedies would be app[illegible] fects in the laws of India.

The Chairman was happy at t[illegible]

ment of the court with the resolution of the Court of Directors. The subject to which the honourable and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) had adverted respecting the admission of attornies of Calcutta was not new to the Court of Directors. They were aware that the attornies of Calcutta were exceedingly numerous. He had the opinion of an eminent inhabitant of that city that the number was so great as to be seriously prejudicial. The Court might be sure that the subject would not escape the attention of the Court of Directors.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

ECCLESIASTICAL PENSIONS.

The Chairman stated that the court was further made special to take into consideration a resolution of the Court of Directors for making a certain allowance to the Bishop of Calcutta, and regulating the pension to be allowed his lordship, and the several archdeacons in his diocease on retirement.

The resolution and report of the Court of Directors was then read.—It stated that having taken into consideration the 50th of Geo. III. cap. 155, they were of opinion that some allowance ought to be made for the visitations of the Bishop to Madras and Bombay, and that a suitable residence should be provided for his lordship. On looking at the 54th clause, they were of opinion that the period fixed for retirement on pension was too protracted, and should be reduced from 15 to 10 years, and that for half that period the previous services of the archdeacons as chaplains should be reckoned at the rate of 3 years for every 5 in that capacity. The grounds on which the recommendation rested were the heavy expenses incurred by the bishop in his visitation, the character and qualifications he must possess, and the probable age at which he would be appointed.

The Chairman, in moving that the Court concurred with the resolution of the Court of Directors, said, he expected he should meet with a unanimity similar to that with which the last motion was passed. The Bishop ought to be a person of most exemplary character, and such a person now filled that dignified station. It appeared that 15 years was too long a period previous to retirement, and they therefore proposed to reduce it to 10 years. Formerly the archdeacons were bound to serve the same period, and the time was not included which they had served as chaplains.

Mr. R. Jackson agreed in the resolution, as bringing the clergy within the same principle which the Court had applied to the judicial body. A person who served 10 years was entitled to a liberal remuneration on his retirement from office. The subject being before them, he begged to make some observations on the ecclesiastical establishment of India. The general principle of the service was seniority; but the Bishop of Calcutta had the power of preferring the youngest chaplain to an archdeaconry over the heads of his senior brethren. He (Mr. Jackson) knew not why the Bishop should possess this unchecked, unqualified power of choice. Through every department of the Company's service, military, medical, civil, and judicial, the claims of seniority were recognised. He did not blame the right reverend prelate (Dr. Heber) for the appointment of his own archdeacon. At the same time he (Mr. Jackson) would take the liberty of suggesting, that in future the appointment of the bishop should be confirmed by the local governments, in all cases wherein he deviated from the principle of seniority.

The Chairman said, if the question before the court related to the alteration of the mode of appointing the archdeacons of India, the observations of the honourable and learned proprietor would have been relevant: but the law had settled that question. The honourable & learned proprietor was mistaken in asserting the invariable adhesion of the company to the principle of seniority. In the military service, as to appointments on the staff, it was disregarded. In the civil and medical departments it was equally overlooked. Nothing could be more unwise and impolitic than in selecting members of council to attend to seniority. Besides the chaplains were appointed by the Court of Directors, and were unknown to the bishop, who could not consequently introduce any friend or *protegé* of his own, and appoint him to an archdeaconry, as the honorable and learned proprietor seemed to suppose.

Mr. Trant said the appointment of the archdeacons rested exclusively with the bishop, whose salary was not sufficient for the dignity, hospitality, and charity of his station. He was the fourth person in rank in India, and the salary of 5,000l., with the allowance of 10 000 rupees for his triennial visitation, was certainly not sufficient to enable him to do justice to his family, especially when the course of exchange was considered. The late bishop died unmarried, without a rupee, though he had always lived in a plain and unpretending style.

The Chairman observed that the reduction of the term of service was a considerable boon, together with the general allowance now proposed for visitation and residence. The hon. proprietor had [illegible] the rate of exchange, which had, pr[illegible]voided.

[illegible]hat at Calcutta the rate of ex[illegible]ed by a different principle from [illegible]d Madras. He suggested whe[illegible] advisable, in order to obviate [illegible]change, to allow a certain por[illegible]f the company's officers to b[illegible]. He also thought the salaries [illegible]ers too low, and the civil offic[illegible]pared with the members of coun[illegible]ervice required from the bishop & [illegible]not proportionate. If an archerve only ten years, from the [illegible]n seven years should be requir[illegible]15 or 20 years was to a young man, in comparison with one of advanced age, only as seven years.

In reply to some questions from Mr. Trant,

The Chairman stated, that the purport of the resolution was to leave to the discretion of the Board of Directors the allowances to be hereafter made to the bishop for his visitation.

After a few words from Mr. R. Jackson,

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gahagan was anxious, before the court adjourned, to call its attention to a proceeding in another part of the town. The Asiatic Society was in an incipient state, but promised already to be productive of extensive benefit. He thought, therefore, it would well become the court to make a voluntary contribution to the funds of that society.

On the question of adjournment being put.

Mr. Forbes made an enquiry of the Chairman respecting the steps taken for securing to India ships the same privileges as British ships.

The Chairman said, that the Court on Friday was made special, for the consideration of that subject and the India Mutiny Bill, now in progress through the House of Commons.

The Court then adjourned.

REVIEW OF QUENTIN DURWARD.

The scene of this charming tale is laid in France, and the events are supposed to have occurred in the reign of Louis XI., a little after the middle of the fifteenth century. At this period, the feudal system—the most baneful in its effects on the strength and happiness of nations of any to which chance or the course of events ever gave birth, but, happily containing in itself the germ of its own destruction—was in fully vigour; while the practices of chivalry which that system had in a great measure originated, had not yet begun to fade, or to incur that ridicule and contempt with which they were afterwards viewed in the more enlightened ages that succeeded. This, accordingly, was the era of feuds, petty warfare, and adventurous enterprises when the profession of arms was held to be the most honourable, and when military renown was the sure road to fortune and the favour of the fair. But France was then governed by a Prince who, superior to the follies of his age, though a slave to the grossest, darkest and most degrading of its superstition, was destined to give the first effective blow to the power of the Nobles, and to elevate the Royal prerogative by the singular means of extending the influence of the people. Sagacious, sanguinary, politic, crafty, and unscrupulous as to the means he employed to compass his ends, Louis XI was a sovereign well calculated to profit by the incessant broils and convulsions of that distracted and unhappy period, to extend the power of the crown, by fomenting dissension and feuds among his powerful vassals, and by consuming in their mutual conflicts, that force which united would have proved too great for the power of the crown itself, and which indeed in the reigns of his less able and enterprising predecessors, had often humbled and reduced almost to nothing the Royal authority. It is at this time, and in these circumstances that the tale opens.

The heroes of our author have *hitherto*, been little better than mere milksops, floated along by the course of events indebted for any advantages they possessed to accident or fortune, and coming in, at the conclusion, for the benefits they had done so little to deserve. We can assure the reader, however, that Quentin Durward is a very energetic personage,—without a single feature or lineament in common with his predecessors, Waverley, Morton, Osbaldistone or young Peveril. In every sense of the word, he is the architect of his own fortune, and owes infinitely less to chance.—if we except the *occasions* presented for the display of his gallantry, skill, enterprise, and presence of mind.—than any personage of the same family we can at present recollect of. To an accidental circumstance it is true, he owed his first introduction to the King of France but the favourable impression produced on the mind of that wily and keen observer of men, was entirely owing to his bold and gallant bearing with the prudence, uncommon at his years which could refrain from even an indirect allusion to the important service he had rendered the King at the boar-hunt, when his Majesty, but for the timely apparition of the bold and enterprising Scot might have met an inglorious death from the enraged animal at bay. In the critical and hazardous service of escorting the Countess of Croye, and her aunt, the Lady Hameline, on the journey to Liege, when, to serve a political purpose, the faithless Louis had destined him to destruction by the ferocious William de la Marck and to ensure the accomplishment of his purpose, had sent him a guide instructed to lead him into the very jaws of the Wild Boar,—the brave youth demeans himself with an energy prudence and courage, truly worthy of a gallant knight, and the protector of persecuted beauty; while, beardless as he was, the encounter on the road with Orleans, and with Dunois, the flower of French chivalry, would have planted a feather in the cap of the boldest knight in Christendom. Immediately after this affair, he meets with the Bohemian whom Louis had furnished as his guide, and the dialogue which ensues, and and in which Durward endeavours to expiscate by a sort of cross-examination the real character and designs of the person who was to act as his conductor, is perhaps one of the most powerful passages in the present work.

In spite of the treachery of the guide however who, villain as he was, had contracted a kindness for Durward, and though he meant, in conformity with the instructions he had received from Louis to betray the Countess into the hands of the ferocious De la Marck, had stipulated for the youth's life being spared; our hero, by deviating from the route assigned him, succeeded in conducting his charge in safety to the Castle of Schonwaldt, the residence of her relative the Prince Bishop of Liege But, in avoiding Scylla, the unhappy Countess fell into Charybdis. The castle was soon after stormed by the ruffian De la Marck and his banditti, aided by the rebellious Liegeois,---sacked,---and the venerable Bishop basely murdered in his own hall. The energy and presence of mind of Durward, in once more rescuing the Countess, are greatly signalized, and unavoidably make a powerful impression on her heart he seems her good genius, or guardian angel ever at hand, to protect, defend, or rescue her when the chances of the game set in most strongly against her. The sacking of the Castle, and the whole of the scene which follows, are not inferior to the storming of the fortress of Front de Bœuf in Ivanhoe, and described as the Author of that admirable romance can alone describe such events The confusion and uproar are present to the eye: we observe the melée,-- the desperate assailants pressing over the ramparts,---the defenders, surprised and unsupported giving way after a vain struggle,---and almost feel an inclination to mingle in the fray: we forget that we are perusing a book and imagine ourselves in the very midst of the events which the Author pourtrays. The power which can create and sustain this illusion it is perhaps less difficult to conceive than describe: it certainly forms one of the most remarkable attributes of this Author's unrivalled genius.

In truth, the hero's character is nobly sustained throughout. His daring though of the highest kind is balanced and equalised by his skill and prudence; and in the attack upon Liege, by the combined forces of the Duke of Burgundy and Louis, to punish that rebellious city for aiding De la Marck in the assault of Schonwaldt, and the inhuman murder of the good Bishop, when the hand of the Countess Isabelle had been offered, by the Duke Burgundy, her guardian and liege lord as the reward of the knight who should bring him the head of the ruffian so appropriately denominated the Wild Boar of Ardennes,---his fearless courage is the astonishment even of the chivalrous Dunois; and if his kinsman Le Balafré comes in to finish the work which his nephew had left incomplete inhis anxiety to relieve the distress of Pavillon's generous daughter who had formerly enabled him and the Countess to escape from Liege, when escape seemed hopeless, he nevertheless richly deserves the fair prize to which he had now acquired every possible claim,---the love of the Countess for the young adventurer being long ere this no secret to any one.

In speaking of the characters, we must, as in duty bound, begin with the Sovereigns. And never was there a finer contrast drawn than that of Louis XI., and his too powerful vassal, the Duke of Burgundy, surnamed, Charles the Bold. The former, a prince after Machiavel's own heart,-- subtile, crafty, remorseless, calculating; the latter, bold enterprising, rash, impetuous; the one never losing sight of his interests or his policy, and endowed with great sagacity, (which enabled him to select proper agents for the execution of his purposes or his crimes,) unwarlike, suspicious, cruel; the other the slave of his headstrong and passionate temper, brave beyond any other prince of his time, imprudent, and incapable of the deep designs and ever-watchful policy for which his nominal Sovereign was remarkable: in short Charles was the lion, Louis the fox; and these opposite characters are brought out and developed with a force and discrimination which no general statement of ours can make palpable to those who have not perused the volumes before us. The crafty and the politic are, however, sometimes the dupes of their own refined villany. Of this Louis furnished a memorable instance, and had occasion to regret the rahs step which placed his person in the power enemy. But the reader has none. Th[illegible]oi his sence which take place at Peronne, after Crevecœur relates the intelligence which he had received from Durward, of the capture of Schonwaldt, and the murder of the Bishop, the Duke's kisman and ally, together with the matchless skill with which Louis plays his difficult and hazardous game. when his life seemed to depend upon the turning of a card or the cast of a dye, and the dexterity with which, by means of his secret agents, he contrives to turn events to his advantage, are not, so far as we are able to judge, equalled by any thing even in the previous works of the Author of Waverley, and certainly not in those of any other. Nothing, for example, can be more truly characteristic than the skill with which Louis sounds, and practises upon the fidelity of the Duke of Burgundy's courtiers and retainers, particularly the celebrated historian of that period, Philip de Comines, the interview with whom, in the Turret of the Citadel of Peronne, where Louis was for the time a prisoner, is a perfect masterpiece of its kind. The grovelling superstition of the French monarch is also a remarkable and instructive trait in his character, and proves that its debasing influence is always strongest on the minds of those who have the least of real religion, and who endeavour in this manner to effect a compromise between conscience and crime, and to soothe that remorse from which even successful villany, with all appliances and means to boot, cannot find any immunity.

In Scottish characters, this author has long shone confessedly without a rival: yet we know of nothing he has imagined or drawn superior to the brave Lord Crawford, the Captain of the Scottish Guard. The fine old loyal veteran takes hold of our affections at the first glance, and we never meet him again but with pleasure, and an involuntary sentiment of reverence. Though a foreigner, and the commander of a favourite corps of mercenary troops, he is beloved even by the proud and jealous nobility of France, at the same time that he enjoys the confidence even of his suspicious and watchful master. Nor is it any drawback on his venerable and estimable qualities, at least in our eyes, that he preserves that strong and marked nationality, and that invincible attachment to his father-land, which by the old Romans, was considered the parent of every virtue, though, among the would-be wits of the South, it has, for a great while, formed the staple resource for throwing ridicule (as they imagine) on the Scottish character Be it so. We are sorry, however, that we must endure the opprobrium, for, assuredly, we cannot retort the charge: there are many Englishmen, who, judging from their conduct, and the opinions they profess and promulgate, might have been born in any country except England, and who cannot justly be reproached with an overweaning attachment to the place of their birth. An Englishman is the only human animal who abuses, vilifies, and sometimes even rejoices in the misfortunes of his native country.

The Count Crevecœur is also a noble specimen of the genuine Knight of the fifteenth century. His interview with Louis, in the Castle of Plessis-les-Tours, exhibits his proud bearing, noble fidelity to his master, and unshaken courage, in a splendid light; while the part he subsequently acts is in perfect keeping with the anticipations which that event leads us to form. The only [illegible] which that individual in the Burgundian C[illegible]ther prominent rian of that age, Philip de C[illegible]ourt is the historian have already alluded; b[illegible] Comines, to whom we ous part, and appe[illegible]ut he enacts no conspicumerely to a[illegible]rts to be brought into the scene, his ma[illegible]ord Louis an opportunity of displaying [illegible] matchless dexterity in tampering with the servants and ministers of his rival and enemy. The result of that scene, too, is an unfavourable impression of the historian's character. He does not it is true, finger the French gold which the King so artfully proffers, but he comports himself in a hesitating and lukewarm manner, and certainly justifies Louis in the conclusion he draws, that though he might scorn the bribe, he was capable, of the treason.

The inferior personages are for the most part, admirable. The Provost-Marshal and his two hangdog looking ruffians are certainly revolting enough impersonations, if their office be considered; but, we suspect, the representation is as true as it is undoubtedly original. In none of the Author's previous works have we met any thing to match Oliver Dain, the barber, and the confident and secret agent of the French King; and we rejoice to think, that, ultimately, the gallows was not defrauded of its due. But by far the finest of these impersonations is Le Balafré or Ludovic of the Scar. He belongs to the same purchaseable class of warriors with our old friend Dugald Dalgetty; and though the potrait drawn of him be less striking than that of the owner of Gustavus, and the worthy élève of the Marischall College, it is not the less true. Balafré's sphere is more confined: he is a part of a whole, and does not stand out on the canvas in the independent and unique attitude of Dalgetty. But surely nothing can be imagined more characteristic than his first meeting with his nephew in the hostelrie, where he learns, with so much military nonchalance, of the death of his sister, and the harrying of Glen-houlakin by the Ogilvies, and entertains his kisman with a brief history of his own achievements, of which he says, Du Guesclin himself, were he alive might be proud. Pavilon, the worthy citiven of Liege, and his daughter Trudschen, need not be pointed out: even Le Glorieux, the Duke of Burgundy's jester, could only have been painted by this all-accomplished artist.

As our wont is, we say little of the women. To our fancy, the Lady Hameline is rather too great and too gross a fool. The heroine, of course, is all that is lovely and divine. But though it may be bad taste to confess it, we certainly felt greatly more interested in the little lovely, generous, and heroic daughter of the citizen of Liege, who sent her bachelor to act as guide to Durward and the Countess, on the flight from that city, and from the vengeance of the Wild Boar of Ardennes, after the capture of Schonwaldt.

But we must travel over the whole work, were we to point out every scene, or every character with which we have been delighted. It is sufficient to remark, that the concluding scene, the attack upon Liege by the combined forces of France and Burgundy, is delineated with that skill and felicity peculiar to this author, when he handles military details, whether ancient or modern. He seems to have a peculiar sympathy with the profession of arms, and his works are by no means calculated to impair that military spirit for which our times are so remarkable.

The critical character is likely to suffer, in our hands, on the present occasion, we have discovered so little with which we can really make up our minds to find fault. We may simply say, that we abhor the astrologer Galeotti, whom we not only think too much akin to his predecessor in Kenilworth, but altogether a caricature, or at least out of nature. It is quite incredible that a king, so penetrating and sagacious as Louis, should have been duped by so clumsy and bungling a rascal. In the next place, we are not altogether satisfied with Durward consenting, on any terms, to remain in ambush during the interview between Crevecœur and Louis, at Plessis-les-Tour, for the purpose of assassinating that brave man, should the King give the signal for the foul deed. In the third place, we wish the hero had made an effort to save Hayraddin Maugrabin, who, villain as he was, had shown a kindness for him, and had been literally hunted like a wild beast, when he appeared at Peronne, as the herald of the self-constituted Bishop of Liege. This would, no doubt, have been difficult, considering that Louis had strong reasons for putting him to silence for ever; but it would have been glorious in Durward to have at least made the attempt. In the last place, we really wish our author had not thrown the daughter of Pavillon in our hero's way, at the critical moment of the combat with the Wild Boar, that he might have finished the work he had so happily begun, without the aid of the Balafré's two-handed sword. This, we think, might have been adventured on, and would have been in perfect keeping with the whole character of Durward, for whom the Author appears to have contracted such an affection, that, by endeavouring to make him do too much, he, perhaps, somewhat impairs the general effect, and renders that a subject of dispute, which a few more blows would have placed beyond controversy. It would, moreover, have answered equally well, to have made Durward go to the aid of Trudschen and her family, when in danger from the fury of the soldiery, after he had completed the necessary ceremony of separating the Boar's head from his villanous cascase. These, however, are but trifling defects and will weigh against the manifold beauties and prodigious power here displayed, as the small dust on the balance The interest never for one moment flags; nor is there a dull or heavy chapter in the whole: on the contrary, it is full of bustle, incident, and enterprise; while the dialogue, as usual, displays dramatic powers of the very highest order,—a richness and fertility of fancy,—an energy, freshness, and a buoyancy of expression, perfectly unrivalled. In a word, Quentin Durward is unquestionably one of the very happiest efforts of the Author of Waverley.

Before we conclude, we may mention, that the Introduction to these volumes is the best thing of the kind we have ever read—full of wit, vigour, and animation—and exhibiting a great knowledge both of books and men. The habits and character of the French Marquis, an old returned emigré, with all the prejudices, absurdities, and manners of the ancien regime, are touched off with a free, but a friendly hand; and although we profess we have [illegible] very overweaning affection for that class, no very overweaning affection for that class, so epigrammatically, but truly described as *plus royaliste que Roi*, and who are destined, we fear, to work out the ruin of their country, our sympathetic feelings were powerfully affected; and we could not help being conscious of a considerable degree of respect for the unfortunate and destitute old man, notwithstanding his various readings for some of the bright passages in our own Shakespeare. By the way, how could the author ever imagine it possible that a Frenchman should understand, far less relish, Shakespeare, and, in some instances, give him the preference to Racine? An Englishmen might as soon be brought to prefer soup-maigre to roast-beef and plum-pudding.

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBEE 20, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of Supplement.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Lord Holland moved for copies of all communications between this country and Portugal, on the subject of French hostilities with Spain.

The Earl of Liverpool said there were some papers among them which it was not desirable to submit to Parliament; and there could be no doubt of the situation of this country and Portugal in regard to France. There had been the most complete admission made that if Portugal was attacked unprovokedly, there was an obligation on this country to protect her; but if an attack was provoked by her then (as in all defensive alliances it ought to be) there was no obligation on this country to protect her

Lord Holland withdrew his motion.

LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of Lansdown.—The Earl of Liverpool said, that some circumstances affecting the public funds of most European countries had prevented the completion of the negociation for the settlement of the Austrian loan; but that he saw no reason against a satisfactory adjustment, the principle of the compromise having been agreed on.

The Earl of Darnley said this was the first time he had heard from our Ministers that the Austrian Government was insolvent. ("No, no," from Lord Liverpool) He had certainly understood the Noble Earl to intimate as much. Mr. Pitt, at the time of the loan confidently expected the repayment in full.

The Earl of Liverpool believed that Mr. Pitt, very soon after the loan was made, had no such expectation, and certainly the succeeding administration had not entertained it.

Thursday, April 24.

NEGOCIATIONS RESPECTING SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

Lord Ellenborough rose to make his promised motion on this subject, which he did with the more pain, as a Noble Duke (Wellington) to whom he felt gratitude for services rendered to his country and to Europe, was implicated in what he considered a course of glaring errors and most unconstitutional doctrines. In 1820, the Spaniards demanded of the Congress at Laybach an explanation of the views of the Sovereigns towards their country; when the latter declared they had no intention of interference. Now, after what had been since done, how could the smallest confidence be placed in the assurance of the Allies? It was evident in short, that since 1814, the Absolute Monarchs of Europe had been leagued to crush the liberties both of their own subjects and of other nations. (Hear!) Could there be a doubt, that if they secured in Spain and Portugal, their next efforts would be directed against this country, its freedom of debate, and its liberty of the press? Their whole conduct clearly shewed that nothing short of the utter extinction of liberty, and the supreme triumph of despotism, would satisfy them. When his Majesty's Ministers then knew of the design against Spain—a design pregnant with the greatest danger to our honour and interests—what was their language? Why Mr. Secretary Canning instructs the Duke of Wellington, "that to any such interference, come what may"—what? That his Majesty would oppose the force of the British Empire to a proceeding on so unjustifiable a principle? No such thing; but "that his Majesty will not be a party to it"!! That was the whole of our remonstrance against this unjust attempt, which at one blow struck at the independence of nations, and overthrew the balance of power in Europe. Ministers stood by, and participated by their silence in the crimes of the French Government. They had done nothing; and what they had said, was ill said. The Duke of Wellington had told the Spaniards, through Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that they ought to give the King such powers as he would be satisfied with, yet that King was Ferdinand, who had scandalously shown that nothing would satisfy him but absolute power; The Noble Duke shewed as much ignorance of the Spanish as of the British Constitution, when he requested the Spaniards to alter it at the dictation of a foreign power. He ought to have known they had sworn to maintain this Constitution unaltered for eight years; and that in asking them to alter it, he was in fact recommending perjury. The Duke of Wellington has also made a most imprudent admission, when he said the French Government were justified in maintaining an Army of Observation, in order to keep out "moral contagion." That admission was in fact a justification of the whole proceedings of the Bourbons. It appeared, that it was not till the 28th of January, that Mr. Canning thought proper, for the first time, to make a declaration against the principle of interfering with the interval concerns of independent states. Even then he did not make it in the manner of a strong and open protest in the face of Europe, but in a private letter to our own Minister abroad. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Ellenborough proceeded to censure the whole negociation in "mediation" between France and Spain as an idle mockery; contending, that it was manifest all along, that the French Government would be content with nothing but the abandonment of their Constitution by the Spaniards; and that all their pretences and assurances to the contrary ought to have deceived no one. They had assured us too, that they had no hostile intentions towards Portugal, because they were not at war with "political theories; but their whole conduct and even their own avowals contradicted this; or what was the meaning of "moral contagion"? While pacific language was in their mouths, it appeared they had sent out warlike orders to the West Indies, in consequence of which a Spanish ship had been captured. Could any body, after this pretend to put faith in their declarations? With the papers before them, he thought their Lordships must conclude that Ministers had omitted every thing which they ought not, and nothing which they ought. There was but one period in our history which could afford a parellel to the present case: it was only in the time of Charles the Second that we could discover a similar policy of truckling with France to the injury of national freedom, After a panegyric on the conduct of the Spaniards, and an earnest prayer for their success,—Lord Ellenborough concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, to declare, that the course pursued by his Ministers in the late negociations was not calculated to support British honour and interest, or to give a reasonable hope of averting the war now commenced;—that the house highly disapproved of Ministers for having, at the desire of France, recommended to the Spanish People to alter their Constitution, and for having, throughout the whole business, shewn more solicitude to save the French Government from disgrace and danger than to protect the interests of Spain; and that, in the opinion of this House, a more prompt and decisive policy would have been the best means of preventing a war in which circumstances would probably compel this country to engage.

The Earl of Harrowby said, He only saw question was, whether peace should be preferred to war, or vice versa. The Noble Mover himself was not prepared to say, that war was the preferable alternative; and if peace were better to be maintained, the tone of conciliation adopted by the British Government in the negociations was prudent and proper. Such a tone protected the Spaniards from attacks in 1820: on the contrary, had menaces been used at Verona, we might have roused the hostility of the European Powers, and done more injury to the Spaniards by that means than our aid would have done good. If we had put ourselves at the head of the liberties of Europe, other powers might have thought it necessary to check our progress. Again, the menace of attack from England would have made the Spanish war popular in France: flesh and blood could not resist the temptation to war which the prospect of revenging their defeat upon the English would have afforded the people of France. The assurances of the French Government respecting Portugal were distrusted by the Noble Lords opposite; but he (Lord Harrowby) was disposed to trust them, when he saw they were in consonance with their own interest. France would never think of attacking Portugal while she knew that England would step forward to defend her. If, however, she did venture, then we could not hesitate, and in the defence of Portugal we should appear, not at the head of the revolutionists of Europe, but fulfilling our treaties with our Ally. Lord Harrowby proceeded to remark on the defects of the Spanish Constitution, and quoted from the Edinburgh Review an assertion, that in 1812 the measures of the Cortes were viewed with hostility by all the Spanish people, excepting Cadiz and a part of the army. Yet it was for a Constitution so far from popular, and for a people divided among themselves, that England was called upon to plunge into an expensive war! As to the alarm expressed that the Allies, after conquering Spain and Portugal would attack England, he would only say, what alone an Englishman should say—"let them come and try."

Lord Holland declared, that never, in the history of any country, had there been such an instance of the total failure of a whole course of policy as that avowed by Ministers; and he knew not how to give utterance to his feelings of indignation at the result. Never had the Ministers of any country entered upon a negociation with such advantages as ours did upon this with France and the Allies. They had with them, in the person of the Foreign Secretary, a negociator of brilliant talents—they had the honest opinion of the Parliament and people of England—above all, they had a just cause; but they were wanting in good will and honest intentions. There had never been such a complete humiliation as that of Ministers in this business. He could conceive nothing more galling to them than to be treated so contemptuously by those Bourbons whom we had enthroned by a long war. One great fault pervaded the whole of the late negociations, namely, a constant leaning towards those who attack rather than towards those who were attacked. Throughout the whole transaction, the Government of this country had exhibited a sort of love to the Bourbons, neglect and indifference for the dearest interests of this country.

The Noble Earl (Harrowby) had talked of the defects of the Spanish Constitution. Now he (Lord Holland) had passed some years in Spain, and thought there were things to be amended in it; but he did not, like the Autocrat Czar in the midst of his northern snows, denounce it as unfit for the Spanish nation. The Noble Earl had manifested gross ignorance in his remarks on the Spanish Constitution; and when he talked of unpopular innovation, did not seem to be aware, that the Monarchy was elective in Spain till the present Constitution made it hereditary; and that there never was a law passed in old Spain, but the preamble stated that none of its provisions should be executed until approved by the Cortes. Lord Holland here paid a tribute to the constancy and dignity of the Spanish character, and more particularly to the high spirited behaviour of Senor San Miguel and Galliano, and his "noble and disinterested friend Arguelles." The Noble Lord then referred to the policy of our ancestors, who interfered to prevent the Netherlands from being made an appendage to Spain—a circumstance much less dangerous to us than that Spain should be an appendage to France. He concluded by expressing the consternation and dismay with which the policy of Ministers had filled his mind, and the regret he felt, that a glorious opportunity had been lost, by availing itself of which this country might have been enabled to resume her station among the nations and reassert the sacred character which naturally belongs to her, as the defender of the oppressed—the protectress of the weak—the patroness of national independence, and the friend of civil liberty all over the world.

Lord Grenville briefly expressed his approbation of the policy of Government, and moved by way of Amendment, another Address expressing the concurrence of the House in the principles and conduct of the late negociations.

The Duke of Buckingham* supported the Amendment, and called on Ministers not to undertake a war to support those revolutionary principles which for thirty years they had so successfully combated.

The Duke of Sussex supported Lord Ellenborough's motion.

Lord King declared that, upon a review of all the transactions between France and Spain, the only inference he could draw was, that England was to be kicked and cuffed about by foreign powers because of the pusillanimity of a disgraced Government: her Administration resembled the Fool's Paradise, where all was joy and satisfaction, because the objects of such self gratification saw none but themselves, and were incapable of looking abroad to see the figure they cut in the eyes of others. He had read the papers laid on their Lordships' table with shame, with grief, and disappointment, throughout their pages he could not find a single honest or manly sentiment—not one opinion suited to the occasion—not one declaration becoming the character or station of an upright statesman. To find a parallel in history for such conduct they must go back to the disgraceful era of the Stuarts: in the reign of Charles II., Louis XIV. determined to annex the Spanish Netherlands to the dominions of France: the language of Charles at that day was like the Ministers' of the present—"Come what may, his Majesty is determined to be no party to it." This was exactly the base principle of the base Government of Charles II. The Noble Lord then commented on the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, whose deplomatic proceedings, he said, were directed only to rivet the despotism of the Continent.

The Duke of Wellington spoke at some length in defence of his conduct, both as a negociator and as a member of the Cabinet. He complained very much, that his language and papers had been greatly misrepresented by the Noble Lords opposite, and to prove it, quoted largely from his Notes and dispatches. He denied most positively, that he had been duped by the French Government. Ministers had all along foreseen the probability of their resorting to hostilities But was he therefore to go and insult the Sovereigns? Was he, whose purpose was peace, to urge topics that were sure to excite heat and hostility? He had made his remonstrances in the strongest language his mind could suggest; he had gone to the extent of his instructions, and indeed as far as was possible without giving offence to powers in alliance and amity with us.

Earl Grey, on behalf of his Noble Friends, denied having misquoted or misrepresented the Noble Duke. He felt proud, in common with all Englishmen, of the Noble Duke's talents and prowess in the field: but he felt no less ashamed at seeing that glory tarnished by the share which he had taken in the infamous and disgraceful conference at Verona. He was astonished, considering how deeply the interests of Great Britain were involved in the independence of Spain, that Ministers should have resolved at the outset on neutrality: instead of that, they should have gone to Congress with a resolution to support the principles of international law and the independence of nations. The Noble Duke had asked—Would you have had me insult the Sovereigns? No; he (Earl Grey) desired no such thing; but he would have had him address them in the language of firm though temperate remonstrance. The Noble Earl here recapitulated the falsehoods and contradictions of the French King regarding the "Cordon Sanitaire," and referred to the avowal and boast of M. de Villele, that he had fomented as much as possible the Royalist insurrection in Spain. The Spaniards had a clear right to demand the removal of the Army of Observation. The British Cabinet knew of those facts, and in not instructing their Negociators to call for an explanation of them, absolutely gave its countenance to the aggressions of France. Ministers were all along actuated by a desire to favor the injustice of France, and to refuse common justice to Spain. It was said, in excuse for having asked the Spaniards to alter their Constitution, that a very trivial change would satisfy the French Government. But the Spaniards by consenting to a change, however small, would have conceded the whole point in dispute, and admitted the right of dictation in France. (Hear.) There might be Noble Lords whose hatred for freedom was so great, that they would rather see France triumph than Spain victorious. Something like that sentiment he had heard this night from the crossbench* with an indignation that must be partaken by every honest Englishman. (Cheers) Notwithstanding all the boasts of this country of her influence in Europe, the Noble Earl was content that it should be now said, that by his administration she had been reduced to such a state of utter helplessness, that she could not only no longer maintain the principles for which our ancestors bled, but that she dared not even assert them before those who owed their thrones to her exertions. War might be the alternative, but he denied that it was the only actual alternative: he would not have used empty menaces, but have held a plain, manly, and decisive language; and then, it was his sincere belief, that a secure and honorable peace would have been the result. He denied, that the threat of war from England would have made the war popular in France—a war which would have swept the commerce of France from the seas, and destroyed her colonies. Earl Grey concluded by arguing, as Lord Holland had done, that after all, peace was extremely insecure; and by expressing his opinion, that in a very short time, England would be compelled by circumstances to take part in the contest between France and Spain.

The Earl of Liverpool said the question resolved itself into this—whether war or neutrality was best for this country. If neutrality were wisest, then a moderate and conciliating tone was better than a haughty and offensive one. A war in support of Spain would have been enormously costly and difficult. The Spaniards in 1810 were an united people: now they were fatally divided, for and against the Constitution. Nearly if the majority were in favour of France, then what right had we to interfere? If the majority were opposed to France, then the French would never conquer them, or if they did, they would be scarcely any more capable, by such a conquest, of doing mischief to England. He still considered the war more anxious to France than to Spain. The chances of our being forced by incidental circumstances into the existing contest, were not sufficient to induce us to change our policy. A middle course was the wisest for England—to steer between despotism on the one hand, and wild and impracticable theories on the other.

The Marquis of Lansdown denied that the Spanish question was one between despotism and anarchy. It was one between brutal force and tyranny on one side, and the general rights of mankind and the independence of nations on the other. The Noble Marquis supported the motion with many other remarks.

Lord Ellenborough replied, reprobating strongly the policy towards Spain. If Ministers, he observed, had not courage to resist a ravishing Tarquin, they ought at least to have refrained from recommending compliance to Lucretia.

The House divided. For the Amendment, 142—Against it, 48—Majority for the Ministerial Address, 94.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 22.

Mr. P. Moore brought in a Bill for Settling Disputes between Masters and Servants. The Bill, he said, had cost him much labour, and he hoped attention would be paid to it.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from Halifax, for Parliamentary Reform, on the plan of Major Cartwright. He also presented a petition from John Williamson, complaining of the practice of disturbing the graves of the dead.

USUARY LAWS.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow the same liberty to those who lend and borrow money to settle the hire of it between themselves, as was done in the case of any other commodity. In support of his motion he read the Resolutions of a Committee of the House who, after hearing evidence in 1818, had strongly declared their opinion of the inexpediency of the laws, and the propriety of repealing them. The Learned Serjeant took a view of the Usury Laws, which, he observed, had their rise not in any views of policy, but in religious prejudices, which made it unlawful to take any interest at all. He quoted the authority of several writers, and the opinion of several witnesses, shewing the inconvenience of a rate of interest, fixed by law without reference to circumstances. —The Learned Serjeant concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the laws regulating the rate of interest to be taken for money.—Leave given.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Palmerston presented a petition from the University of Cambridge on the subject of the Slave Trade. The petitioners prayed the House to adopt such measures as should effectually put a stop to the traffic as it at present existed, and further to take a course for bettering the condition of those who were slaves in our West India Islands already. They strongly recommended such arrangements in our colonies as should tend to place the negroes in a fit condition for gradual emancipation, and expressed an opinion that little in that way was to be hoped for under the system now in operation in the West Indies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brougham was sure that he spoke the sentiments of every member in that House, when he expressed the high gratification with which he had listened to the petition. He sincerely rejoiced to witness a declaration coming from so respectable a body of men, so entirely in accordance with the sound sense and good feelings of all parties.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir Francis Burdett called the attention of the House

* The Duke of Buckingham.

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to the late legal proceedings in Dublin, and to the conduct of the High Sheriff, who had been charged with improper conduct respecting the Grand Jury. Sir Francis said, he considered the power of filing ex-officio informations as unconstitutional and oppressive, but i ever such a power could be properly exercised, it was in the present case, when it was used to resist oppression against the people. (Hear.) The Attorney General for Ireland had first preferred an indictment against the rioters at the Dublin Theatre, and afterwards, on account of the refusal of justi e by the Grand Jury, had filed an ex officio information, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, which seemed sufficient to exculpate him from censure. A general impression prevailed, that impartial justice was not administered to the great bulk of the Catholic population: and this was his own impression. There was a Lord Lieutenant willing to dispense it, and an Attorney General disposed to support him against a violent faction, when he was charged with a violation of the Constitution in the course he had adopted, and his friends had improperly left the matter in a state of ambiguity. It was proposed to prosecute the Sheriff for his conduct; but this he (Sir Francis) thought a wrong course. The House should first be put in possession of the whole case; and for this purpose the Hon. Baronet moved, "That the statement made by the Attorney-General for Ireland, in his place, on the 15th day of April, respecting the proceedings at the trial of Forbes and Handwich, renders it incumbent on this House to institute a strict examination into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin on that occasion."

A long conversation now took place, in which many contradictory statements were made as to the conduct of the Sheriff and the Grand Jury. It appeared however from the statement of Mr. S. Rice, that the Grand Juries of Dublin were appointed by the Sheriffs, who excluded all that were not of Corporation rank; that they were the particular friends of the Sheriffs, and were repeatedly selected to fill the office of Jurors. Although the motion was opposed by Messrs Peel and Canning, on a division it was carried by a majority of 34—there being 219 for and 185 against it—The announcement of the numbers was hailed with cheers.

Mr Brougham wished to know whether any official account had been received of a Spanish corvette, laden with treasury, being taken by a French cruzer. This was stated to have occurred six weeks since, and the letters of marque must have been consequently issued for double that time, which would make out a clear case of piracy, for which the French sailors could be hanged, or a case of gross perjury on the part of the French Government in issuing letters of marque while the late negociations were pending. To make the matter more palatable to this country, it was stated that the corvette was insured here.

Sir George Clerk said that he had no information on the subject.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord John Russell brought this great question again before the House, and by alluding to the number and quality of the petitions for reform recently presented from various quarters of the empire. The difficulties he said, were great, as he was compelled to be the accuser of those who were to be his judges, and the Cabinet, on this subject, however divided upon others, were unanimous in their opposition. He admitted that the mode of electing members should be guarded, but he abjured the principle that they should be sent to the House by the Crown and by Peers. The extent and infamy of the system of corruption was notorious to all. The majority of the House, being 290 out of 518 of its members, were returned by 17,000 electors; and admitting these to be all boraude electors it appeared that the majority was returned by a number of electors no greater than the number of electors in Yorkshire! (*Hear.*) The fact alone conclusively established the necessity of inquiring into the state of the representation. Certain objections were urged against it; the first was, that allowing the existence of corrupt practices, it would be found that practices, of the same kind prevailed in the best days of our history—in time of Elizabeth. To this he would say, that the importance of the question was, not whether corruption existed, but whether corruption prevailed to such an extent as to overwhelm the moral power of the people. Whatever might be the extent of corruption in former times, it was not fit for the present condition of the country; and, however the people of those times might have submitted to the influence of the great men of Elizabeth's reign, the people of the present day were sufficiently enlightened to demand that corruption shall not exist. It was said that the people were more corrupt than the Parliament. If he could listen to such a statement, it would be a reason for returning altogether from public business, lamenting the degraded state of his countrymen. But he was happy in the conviction of the total injustice of such an imputation. The Noble Lord allluded to a pamphlet, giving an account of the votes of the Representatives of different classes of places on several leading questions. According to the statement, it appeared that of the forty-five members who were returned for boroughs and cities, where the electors were free, *fifteen* only supported Ministers, and *thirty* opposed them; and of the forty-five returned for boroughs, where the election was solved into a few hands, *thirty three* supported Ministers and *twelve* only opposed them. It would thus appear that the House of Commons was not supported in all its measures by a majority of those who were entitled to be called the Representatives of the people. This was a fact which it was impossible for the opponents of Reform to get over.—The Noble Lord proceeded to mention several instances, of the subserviency of a Majority to the will of the Crown—and noticed particularly the votes in 1812 on the Catholic Claims, when the very same question was opposed on one occasion by 300 votes, and on another by only 106. as Mr. Perceval's death had occured between the two periods,—a change of opinion in so short a time, which sufficiently proved the state of things. The Noble Lord also noticed the celebrated Resolution of the Hon. House denying the depreciation to the value of the currency; and then adverted to the various occasion in which the House had been obliged to give way to the voice of the country—such as the reduction in the military force, the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. which however had only been carried by the repeated remonstrances of the people in opposition to the wishes of their virtual Representatives. The Noble Lord said he meant to propose, with very little alteration, the same plan which he had proposed last year, that 100 Members should be added to the counties and large towns; and if the House should agree with him that the small boroughs ought to be disfranchised, he thought it would be but consonant to English feeling that the persons who had votes in them should receive some compensation. The House of Commons, as had been well said by a Noble Friend of his, instead of being the Representatives of the people, and a check upon the Crown, was now the Representative of the Crown, and a check upon the people. But he was told that when a House of Common so constituted misconducted itself, public opinion was a counterpoise. He asked was this the boasted perfection of the English Constitution? Was this that frame of law which was held up to the admiration of the world—on the one side a set of profligate men consulting and supporting their own interests; and, on the other side, an enlightened people condemning their acts, and, at length, by the force of clamour, obtaining reparation for the injuries inflicted upon them? This was the very worst argument which the enemies against the measure could use. Public opinion was strong, and corrected many faults, it was true; but let it be recollected, that the more strong it was, the more necessary was it that it should be duly represented—the more it was proved that it acquired importance, the more necesary was it that our institutions should conform to it. The House of Commons must either consent to such a reform itself as will be conformable to the increased knowledge of the people, or it will force the people to obtain it by a convulsion, the consequence of which, as every man would deplore, he ought to be desirous to avert. There was nothing to be opposed to the march of public opinion. The Noble Lord concluded by calling upon the House to act as their ancestors did at the Revolution, when defects and grievances were complained of; they remedied the one, and removed the other; and do you now (he said) in compliance with the declared wishes of the nation, remedy the defects in the state of your Representation. Thus, by securing the affections of the people, while you have nothing to fear, you will give a stability to the Government that cannot be shaken, and a security and splendour to the Constitution, which cannot be overturned, either by the efforts of tyrants from abroad, or corrupt councils at home.—The Noble Lord moved finally, "That it is the opinion of this House that the present state of Representation in the House of Commons requires the most serious consideration of Parliament."

Lord Normanby seconded the motion, and observed that the necessity for Reform was greatly increased by the state of things abroad. There was no doubt that there was a conspiracy amongst tyrants abroad to destroy the liberty of England.

Sir Hyde Este contended that if the influence of the Crown was too great, various laws were already in existence to abridge it, without the necessity of enacting more.

Mr. Ricardo said that nothing could be more at variance with the principles of the British Constitution, than the influence used by individuals in returning Members to that House. He could not acquiesce in the mode of Reform which his Noble Friend proposed. At present he considered that House to represent the Aristocracy and not the people. (Hear, hear!) Therefore he was decidedly adverse to any plan of Reform that did not take away the influence of the Aristocracy in the representation. Election by ballot would have that effect; for no man then would be rendered an object of suspicion in consequence of his vote. But he Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had asked to what period Reformers could assimilate the present House of Commons? He answered—to none; but it did not follow, that though the House of Commons was now well constituted as compared with former periods it might not be better.

Mr. R. Martin opposed the motion.

Sir John Newport had once been of opinion, that to punish occasionally any gross case of delinquency that might occur, would be sufficient for the purpose of Reform. But further experience made him alter that opinion; for he had witnessed from time to time instances of notorious political vacillation, arising solely from a change in the Ministry.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge said, it was his anxious desire to see the absurd and visionary doctrines banished from the societies where specious and designing characters met for the purpose of promulgating them, and he knew no course so likely to effect it as a moderate Reform.

Sir Francis Blake said it could not be disputed that the question of Reform was gaining ground every year. With respect to the present House, as he could not say any thing favourable of it, and as he was not permitted to speak in its dispraise, he would leave it to posterity to form their own opinions upon it. He begged the House would restore the people their birth-right, without suffering the period, however long it had been denied them, from preventing that restoration.

On a division, the numbers were—

Noes, 280—Ayes, 169—Majority against the motion, 111.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

June 1.

Notwithstanding the miscarriage of Sir J. Mackintosh's Bill, the Ministers with a very laudable feeling, have yielding to the public wishes and introduced into the House of Commons several bills for the mitigation and reform of our penal code. These bills have been brought forward by Mr. Peel, and were laid upon the table of the House of Commons. We shall give a short abstract of their contents.

The object of the first bill is, to extend the benefit of clergy to several larcenies mentioned therein. For instance, to the stealing of cloth or woollen manufacture from the rack or tenter in the night-time, and of stealing or embezzling any of his Majesty's sails, cordage, or any other of his Majesty's naval stores, to the value of twenty shillings. By this bill, moreover, the benefit of clergy is proposed to be extended to stealing in shops, or out of any ship, barge, lighter, &c. and transportation substituted.

The next bill enables Judges to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death on persons convicted of any felonies, except murder.

The next bill repeals the capital punishments inflicted by several Acts of Parliament on persons destroying sea banks, or cutting hope binds, or personating Chelsea pensioners, or destroying woollen goods; and subjects such offenders to transportation.

The next Bill allows the benefit of clergy to persons convicted of certain offences under the Black Act, and directs such persons to be transported or imprisoned. For instance, persons killing or maiming cattle or destroying trees, &c. and their accessaries.—The Act, which inflicts capital punishment for the sending incendiary or threatening letters, is likewise to be repealed, and transportation and imprisonment to be instituted in lieu of it.

We confess that we doubt the policy of the proposed repeal. For there is no offence, in the whole compass of criminal law, which is so dangerous to the public peace, to the security of property, and the safety of private life. The state of Ireland is a sufficient proof of the danger to be apprehended from these incendiary letters.

The next Act, and the last we shall notice, is for authorising the employment a hard labour, of male convicts in the Colonies, under sentence of transportation. This is a most judicious amendment of the law. It invests, with its proper terrors, the only secondary punishment known to our penal code. Without it, transportation, instead of being a terror to offenders, becomes almost an encouragement to crime.

It is truly satisfactory to see Parliament giving a truce to the rage of party, and occupying itself in these works of true humanity and glory.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

June 8, 1823.

THE NEW IRISH TITHE BILL.

The new Tithe bill, projected for the people of Ireland, has been printed. It is rather long and its machinery somewhat complex; but the design of the act is good, and with one or two alterations already spoken of, its consequences may be beneficial. Tithes, by this act, are to be made certain—the poor parishioner being no longer at the mercy of a valuation, in correcting the amount of which he has no concern or influence, except by an oppressive suit at law. The parishioners are to have, by their chosen representative, a share equal to that of the incumbent, in fixing the amount of tithes; and the composition so fixed upon, is to endure for 21 years, subject only to a variation proportioned to that in the price of wheat, ascertained by an average of each three years subsequent to the original agreement. Lands which come out of lease pending the composition are to be re-let by the proprietor, tithe free, quoad the tenant & the amount of tithe previously, payable out of them, may be handed over to the incumbent by the tenant, who is authorized to deduct it from his rent.—One difficulty attending the act will be the satisfactory adjustment of the amount of composition payable by the lowest class of tenants—as those of half an acre, for instance—and the mode of levying on them for payment before their present leases are at an end: seeing that after the amount is "applotted," the collectors and officers of the incumbent have power under the Act, to recover by distress or otherwise as under the existing law. The minute and endless exasperation arising out of a conflict with the lowest class of the Irish tenantry for tithe; or what is equivalent to tithe, cannot therefore, for some time to come, undergo more than a partial mitigation. Again, if no sufficient distress be found on any premises to satisfy the demands of the incumbent, the occupying tenant is to be liable in treble the sum demanded. Once more, lands now exempt on the score of agistment are not to be exempted for that cause under the new act—a provision which gives a positive increases to the church property of Ireland, already charged with being excessive. Finally, if land made to tithe by the commissioners shall be afterward pronounced tithe-free by the law, the amount of tithe from which it becomes exonerated is not to be withdrawn from the church, which has no right to it, but is to be thrown upon the other lands of the parish, previously taxed to their proper level!

EXPENCES OF HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

An account of the money expended at his Majesty's Coronation, stating the amount, under the several heads expended, and from what sources the money was supplied:—

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Steward, expences attending the banquet,.....	25,184	9	8
Lord Chamberlain, for the furniture and decorations of Westminster-abbey, and Westminster-hall; for providing the regalia; for dresses, &c. of the persons attending and performing various duties, ...	111,172	9	10
Master of the Horse, for the charger for the Champion.....	118	18	6
Master of the Robes, for his Majesty's robes, &c.....	24,704	8	10
Surveyor-General of Works, for fitting up Westminster-abbey, and Westminster-hall, platforms, &c....	50,367	9	1
W. D. Fellowes, Esq., Secretary to his Majesty's Great Chamberlain, for expences incurred,...	2,500	0	0
Hire of the Theatres,.....	3,504	15	0
Master of the Mint for medals,... ...	4,770	5	4
Sir G. Nayler, for expense in the Earl Marshal's department,.....	2,500	0	0
Sir Geo. Nayler, towards the publication of the account of the ceremony,.....	3,000	0	0
Deputy Earl Marshal, usual fee,.....	800	0	0
Sir R. Baker, expenses of police,.....	981	18	10
Sir T. Tyrwit, for messengers and door keepers, House of Lords.....	173	2	6
Messrs Rundell and Bridge, for snuff-boxes for Foreign Ministers,.....	8,205	15	0
Earl Kinnoul, on account of pursuivants and heralds in Scotland,..... ...	254	7	7
	£ 238,238	0	2
Note.—A few claims are still unsettled, the amount probably not exceeding...	£ 1,000	0	0
Paid out of the sum voted by parliament in the Session 1820.....	106,000	0	0
Paid out of money received from France on account of pecuniary indemnity, under treaty, Anno 1815.....	138,238	0	2
	£ 238,238	0	0

Whitehall, Treasury-chamber,
May 27, 1823. J. C. HERRIES.

POOR LAWS.

The Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Courtnay, "to amend the Laws regarding the maintenance & employment of the Poor," has been printed. It allows select vestries to direct and regulate the amount of rates, and to signify the sums and times when the same shall be made to the overseers of the poor of parishes, who are to conform to the orders and directions of such select vestries. Justices to order rates for the necessary payments. The appointment and removal of assistant overseers (with salaries) to be in such select vestries, and in the inhabitants thereof in vestry assembled; such assistant overseers may act for more parishes than one; and may also be appointed highway surveyors. Relief certificates are to be provided and filled up by select vestries and parish officers; and no application for relief to be entertained until a certificate be produced. No relief ordered until officers are summoned and certificate investigated. No relief is refused by vestry, relief may be ordered by Justice. Plans for the employment and maintenance of able-bodied poor may be adopted. The conduct & character of persons applying for relief to be considered on grant of relief; & relief may with consent of select vestry be given to poor in foreign parishes. Relief lists to be made out and kept of paupers, also quarterly abstract and summary. Justices may order paupers to be employed on highways and public works. Annual list of able-bodied paupers are to be made out, who are to serve in the militia, for and on behalf of the parish, before any other person or persons otherwise liable thereto; paupers so returned to serve, absconding to be adjudged to be incorrigible rogues, but power is given to alter and omit persons in such militia lists for their general good conduct,

Oxford, May 27.—This morning, three Members of the largest College in this University left it, under a sentence of absolute expulsion, the consequence of their outrageous conduct, which it would be trifling with propriety to call a mere breach of decorum. Their offence was nothing less than the disturbance of the whole College in the night-time, by the breaking of lamps and doors, and by the most hideous yells, mingled with shouts of "Fire! Fire! *Murder! Murder!*" This was not the first, second, or third time, in which the College had been offended in a similar manner by them, or by others, within the present year; nor have they suffered this extreme of academical castigation, without having witnessed in vain a less decisive measure. A young nobleman, the eldest son of an Earl, was rusticated from the same College, last term, with three gentlemen-commoners, his companions in some midnight tumult. Repeated excesses, notwithstanding this example, having continued to disgrace the College, the venerable Dean addressed all the junior members, last week, in the Hall, and informed them, that the very next outrage would certainly end in the total expulsion of offenders. The present sentence, which falls upon the eldest son of an English Earl and upon two gentlemen-commoners; is the consequence of their defiance of this admonition. Oxford was never fuller than at the present moment, nor are these uproars, which resemble, or rather exceed the vulgar *rows*, once prevalent in a sister University, known in other Colleges. They are chiefly to be attributed to the folly of parents, in giving immoderate allowances of money to very young men, and to the knavery of tradesmen, in tempting them by immoderate credit. The College alluded to has furnished some of the brightest ornaments of our Church and State. These examples will probably prevent any diminution of its utility.—*Felix faustusque sit!*

Caversham Park, one of the most distinguished seats in England, is coming to the hammer. Lord Cadogan built this splendid edifice about 70 years since; it cost 130,000l. The park that environs it is said to be most beautifully timbered; it has 1,000 acres of land attached to it.

Calcutta Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,;
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1823.
PRIZES.

No. 5857 Prize of 30,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 4941 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 3300 397 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2743 5425 722 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 3355 591 618 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

TWELFTH & LAST DAY'S DRAWING;
TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1823.
PRIZES:

No. 1292 Prize of 100,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 903 1550 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 5474 5769 1102 5714 5891 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 3327 4693 786 5056 5796 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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